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ELMWOOD NURSERIES

Established — 1876

J. B. Watkins & Brother

Proprietors



Midlothian Va.
Chesterfield County

1927

1928

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Business Terms and Suggestions

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.—We take pleasure in answering all inquiries, and will ask that they be made as brief and clear as possible.

TERMS.—Cash with order excepting to persons who satisfy us as to their financial responsibility and then payments for full amount of invoice must be made within thirty days from date thereof.

PRICES in this catalogue are f. o. b. Midlothian, Va. We make no additional charge for packing or delivering to our station. These prices supersede all former quotations.

Trees and Plants will be furnished at the annexed prices: 6 at dozen rate; 50 at 100 rate; 500 at 1,000 rate.

ORDER EARLY.—Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Frequently orders sent in late in the season cannot be filled in full. Send in your order early and it will be carefully filed until you desire it shipped. Write the full and correct names of articles desired and prices as given in catalogue, using order sheet accompanying the catalogue, if possible.

RESPONSIBILITY.—We endeavor to send our patrons the grade and quality of stock ordered. We do not guarantee our products or assume any responsibility after they leave our nursery, as conditions always exist over which we have no control. It is understood, in case of error on our part, that we shall not be held responsible for a greater amount than the price paid. It is understood all orders accepted by us must be upon this condition.

The successful growth of a tree is dependent upon so many conditions over which the nurseryman has no control, viz., the planting, the cultivation and maintenance, the weather, the fertility of the soil, the rainfall, etc., that we do not guarantee the life of our stock except upon the payment of advanced charges.

Claims for shortage, poor arrival of shipments and others of whatever nature must be presented within ten days after the arrival of the consignment.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.—Give plain and explicit directions for shipping; if by freight give route. When no directions are given we shall use our best judgment in forwarding, but in all cases our responsibility as to delivery of shipment ceases when receipt is taken from the transportation company.

SHIPPING SEASON.—We usually begin to make shipments about the middle of October, or as soon after as the plants are sufficiently dormant to dig with safety, and continue until the middle of April, or until growth begins.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION.—A certificate of inspection from the State Entomologist is attached to every shipment, certifying to freedom from insects and diseases.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.—Our nurseries are located in Chesterfield County sixteen miles southwest of Richmond, on the Southern Railway, and on Midlothian Turnpike. We ship by freight or express from Midlothian, Va., Southern Railway. Orders will be filled as near as possible in the rotation in which they are received.

REMITTANCE.—All remittances should be made by check, postoffice order, express money order, or by registered letter to Midlothian, Va. Cash sent through the mail is at the risk of the sender.

VISIT OUR NURSERIES.—Our Nurseries can be reached by automobile over the Midlothian Turnpike from Richmond within one hour. We are $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Midlothian Station and if notified ahead can arrange to meet the trains there. Visitors are welcome. Persons desiring to communicate with us from Richmond may do so through long distance telephone by calling Midlothian.

Personal selection of the stock at our nurseries is invited, and when selections are so made the stock will be furnished at current prices excepting in cases of special or unusual specimens, which will be charged according to their individual value.

Respectfully,

J. B. WATKINS & BROTHER

Postoffice, Money Order, Express, Freight and Telegraph Office,
Midlothian, Chesterfield County, Va.



An Effective Foundation Planting.

Hardy Ornamental Evergreens

The advantages resulting from a careful planting of evergreens are many, and no grounds seem complete without them. They retain their beauty through summer's heat and winter's cold, and we cannot too strongly recommend their general use. The cheerful, comfortable appearance of the home of those who have improved their grounds with evergreens is admitted by everyone. We think it safest to move and transplant all evergreens with balls of earth, and at prices quoted in this catalogue, all evergreens will be furnished with balls of earth wrapped to the roots. The results in planting evergreens depend largely upon the manner of planting them. The hole which is to receive the plant should be very much larger than the ball and the surrounding soil loosened. After the plant is placed in the hole, put in fairly rich earth and press firmly about the ball of roots, and mulch with leaves, straw or coarse material. During the summer months the soil around the evergreens should be kept stirred and in a loose condition for a depth of two or three inches. A good plan is to work around each evergreen after each rain during the summer, as this will preserve the moisture. An application of well-rooted manure around the plants on the surface of the ground is also beneficial. It might be added here that not only height but general shapeliness and compactness are considered in valuing evergreens.

ARBORVITAE—Thuya and Biota American Varieties



Globe Arborvitae.

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE—A splendid native that grows well anywhere and thrives over a wide range of climate. The habit is erect and pyramidal, the foliage soft and light green in color. This Arborvitae should be included in groups and all evergreen plantings. They are unequaled as tall hedges to form screens from unsightly objects or for shelter belts or as a blind about clothes yards, etc. They grow quickly, and if planted closely in hedges give the desired effects promptly. They may be kept at any height and made more dense and bushy by trimming, which they endure readily.

	Each.	Doz.		Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.65	\$ 7.15	5 to 6 ft.	\$4.50	\$49.50
18 to 24 in. ....	.80	8.80	6 to 7 ft.	6.00	.....
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	16.50	7 to 8 ft.	7.50	.....
3 to 4 ft.	2.50	27.50	8 to 10 ft.	12.50	.....
4 to 5 ft.	3.50	38.50			

AMERICAN COMPACTA ARBORVITAE—T. Occid. Compacta. A round, compact form, with dense dark green foliage; dwarf. Each. \$4.50
18 to 24 in. \$2.00 24 to 30 in. \$2.75

AMERICAN GOLDEN ARBORVITAE—Similar to the American Arborvitae, except in color. Broad, bushy growth and bright yellow foliage. Each. \$1.50
12 to 18 in. \$1.50

CONICA DENSE—A green globe-shaped plant; somewhat faster in growth than Globosa. Dwarf and of dense compact growth. Each. \$1.50
12 to 15 in. 2.00
15 to 18 in. 2.00
18 to 24 in. 2.50

COLUMBIA ARBORVITAE—Branches tipped with silvery white. Formal narrow pyram. d.
 Each.
 24 in.\$2.25
 30 in.3.00
 36 in.3.50

ELLWANGERIANA ARBORVITAE—Tom Thumb. Low, broad, pyramidal, with slender branches clothed with two kinds of foliage. Very symmetrical and popular for beds, borders and foundation planting around base of house or porch.
 Each.
 12 to 18 in.\$1.00 2 to 3 ft.\$2.50
 18 to 24 in.1.50 3 to 4 ft.3.50

GEO. PEABODY ARBORVITAE—T. Occid. Lutea. The most golden form of the American Arborvitae. Distinct and attractive. Columnar in form, in large sizes especially.
 Each.
 24 to 30 in.\$2.50
 30 to 36 in.3.00
 36 to 42 in.3.50

GLOBOSA—Dwarf Globe-shaped Arborvitae. Forms a dense low globe; handsome shade of green. Valuable for formal effects.
 Each.
 12 to 15 in.\$1.50 18 to 24 in.\$2.50
 15 to 18 in.2.00 24 to 30 in.3.00

GLOBE ARBORVITAE (WOODWARD'S)—Without doubt, one of the best globe-formed Arborvitae in our list. It maintains the natural globe shape without trimming

and under good conditions will reach 3 feet in height and diameter. It is especially fine for low borders, for foundation groups, for tubs, or for urns.
 Each.

10 in.\$1.25
 12 in.1.50

HOVEY'S GOLDEN—A dense, globose form with upright branches and bright green foliage. A very handsome small evergreen.

Each.
 12 in.\$1.25 24 in.\$2.25
 18 in.1.75 30 in.3.00

LITTLE GEM—A bunchy, compact, dark green, very dwarf evergreen.
 Each.
 10 to 12 in. spread.\$1.50

LOBBI—A splendid variety, resembling the American Arborvitae in shape, but foliage is dark green and holds color well throughout the year.

Each.
 18 in.\$1.25 48 in.\$4.50
 24 in.1.75 5 ft.5.50
 30 in.2.25 6 ft.6.50
 36 in.2.75 7 ft.7.50
 42 in.3.50

LOBBI—Variegated. A beautiful form, pyramidal in shape with shining yellow green foliage. Holds color good in winter.

Each.
 36 in.\$2.75 48 in.\$4.50
 42 in.3.50 60 in.6.00

PUMILA—A handsome dwarf evergreen, dense and perfect in form; a charming shade of green.

Each.
 12 to 15 in.\$1.25
 15 to 18 in.1.75

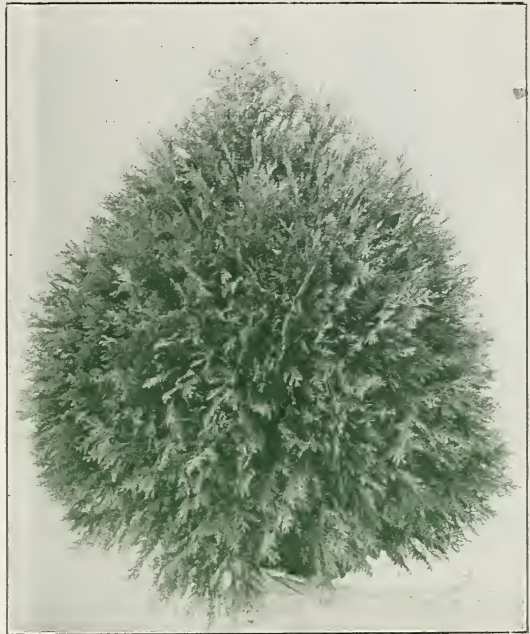
PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE (Columnar Type)—This exceedingly beautiful Arborvitae is the most compact and erect of the entire species, being in form almost a counterpart of the Irish Juniper. Foliage a deep green, retaining color remarkably well through the entire season, and perfectly hardy.

Each.
 18 in.\$1.50 3 ft.\$3.50
 24 in.2.50 42 in.4.00
 30 in.3.00 48 in.5.00

ROSENTHALII PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE—Dark green, dense foliage; compact grower; pyramidal in shape with a little broader base than the pyramidal type described above.

Each.
 18 in.\$1.50 36 in.\$3.50
 24 in.2.50 42 in.4.50
 30 in.3.00

SIBERIAN GOLDEN—A superb variety, somewhat similar to American, with golden and fuller foliage and more compact habit. It holds its color during winter and bears trimming well; one of the hardiest.
 Each.
 12 to 15 in.\$1.75



American Compacta Arborvitae.



American Arborvitae



Ellwangeriana Arborvitae.



Chinese Arborvitae.

SPICATA ALBA — Hardy, upright in form; foliage of Lobbi texture and golden in color.

	Each.
12 in.	\$1.25
18 in.	1.75
24 in.	2.25
30 in.	3.00
36 in.	3.75
42 in.	4.50
48 in.	6.00

SPIRALIS — An Arborvitae of upright growth, its branches being arranged in a natural spiral from the ground to tip. An effective novelty and rare.

	Each.
36 in.	\$3.00

VERVAENEANA — Erect habit and form like the American, with golden variegated foliage. A handsome decorative sort.

	Each.
24 in.	\$2.50
36 in.	3.50
48 in.	5.00

REEDI—REED'S ARBORVITAE. Erect habit of growth with yellowish-green foliage. Holds its color well during the winter and bears trimming well.

	Each.
18 in.	\$1.75
24 in.	2.25
30 in.	3.00

DON'T buy the cheapest nursery stock, but buy the best—it's cheapest in the end.

ARBORVITAE BIOTA

Oriental Varieties

CHINESE ARBORVITAE—Biota Orientalis. Bushy tree of pyramidal growth, fresh, green foliage. One of the hardiest of all evergreens. They can be kept to any height and made very compact by occasional trimming.

	Each.	Doz.
18 in.	\$.90	\$ 9.90
24 in.	1.50	16.50
3 ft.	2.50	27.50
4 ft.	3.50	38.50
5 ft.	4.50	49.50
6 ft.	5.50	.....

CHINESE COMPACT ARBORVITAE

—Biota Compacta. A form of the above; very compact, with dark green foliage.

	Each.	Doz.
12 in.	\$1.25	\$13.75
18 in.	1.75	19.25
2 ft.	2.50	27.50
30 in.	3.00	33.00
3 ft.	3.50	38.50
42 in.	4.00	.....
48 in.	5.00	.....

CHINESE PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE—Biota Orientalis Pyramidalis.

This variety is compact, upright, pyramidal in form, green and very desirable.

	Each.
12 in.	\$1.00
18 in.	1.50

BIOTA AUREA CONSPICUA—The most golden of all Biotas. Pyramidal in growth; very striking.

	Each.
12 in.	\$1.75
18 in.	2.25
24 in.	3.00
30 in.	3.50
36 in.	4.00
42 in.	5.50

BIOTA AUREA NANA—One of the best dwarf golden evergreens. The kind of evergreen to which most everyone takes a fancy. It is compact, symmetrical, and very conspicuous in winter.

	Each.
10 in.	\$1.25
12 in.	1.50
15 in.	2.00
18 in.	2.50
24 in.	3.00

BIOTA AUREA PYRAMIDALIS—Very golden type. Each.

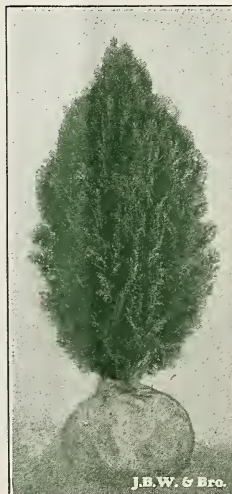
18 in.	\$2.00
24 in.	3.00



Pyramidal Arborvitae.



Chinese Compact Arborvitae.



Biota Aurea Conspicua.



Biota Aurea Nana.

CEDAR—*Cedrus*

DEODORA—Indian Cedar. A stately tree with foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate.

Each.		Each.	
12 to 18 in.	\$2.00	30 to 36 in.	\$3.50
18 to 24 in.	2.50	36 to 42 in.	4.00
24 to 30 in.	3.00	42 to 48 in.	5.00



Cedrus Deodora.

ATLANTICA GLAUCA—One of the most beautiful evergreens; upright growth, but low branched with foliage arranged in little brush-like tufts, entirely covering the branches. These are fine and of steel-blue tints.

Each.		Each.	
36 in.	\$4.00	5 ft.	\$7.00
48 in.	5.50	6 ft.	9.00

LEBANI—Cedar of Lebanon. A pyramidal grower of dark green color. A beautiful tree with Biblical history.

Each.	
24 in.	\$3.00
36 in.	4.50

CUNNINGHAMIA

LANCELOTA—Chinese Fir. A very decorative Conifer of warmer temperate regions. Distinctive, unusual and desirable. Prefers a half-shaded position and sandy and loamy, humid soil.

Each.	
12 in.	\$1.50
18 in.	2.50

CRYPTOMARIA

JAPONICA—A distinct Japanese evergreen of graceful and rapid growth. Pyramidal in outline.

Each.	
18 in.	\$1.50
30 in.	2.50

CYPRESS

C. NOOTKA SOUND COMPACT—*Thuyopsis Borealis Compacta*. A very dwarf growing form with bluish-green foliage. It grows into a dense ball shape without shearing.

Each.	
8 to 10 in.	\$1.25
10 to 12 in.	1.50

C. NOOTKA SOUND—*Thuyopsis Borealis*. Same as above variety, except not so compact. Has good color and very desirable.

Each.	
12 to 18 in.	\$1.50
18 to 24 in.	2.25

C. LAWSON—Lawson Cypress. Bright green foliage, leaves closely oppressed. Branches somewhat pendulous and spreading. One of the most beautiful evergreens when developed.

Each.		Each.	
12 in.	\$1.25	24 in.	\$2.25
18 in.	1.75	30 in.	3.00

C. LAWSON ALUMNII—Blue Lawson Cypress. A compact pyramidal form, with bluish-green foliage. One of the best.

Each.	
12 in.	\$1.50
18 in.	2.25

C. ERECTA VIRIDIS—Erect Lawson Cypress. Dense columnar habit and bright green foliage.

Each.	
18 in.	\$1.75
24 in.	2.25

C. LAWSON ERECTA AUREA—An upright, compact growing form with bright golden foliage.

Each.	
18 in.	\$2.00

ITALIAN CYPRESS—*C. Sempervirens*. Grows very tall and slender. Foliage bluish-green.

Each.		Each.	
18 in.	\$1.00	30 in.	\$2.00
24 in.	1.50	36 in.	2.50

FIR—*Abies*

BALSAM FIR—(American Silver). A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

Each.		Each.	
18 in.	\$1.50	30 in.	\$2.50
24 in.	2.00	36 in.	3.00

FRASERI (Double Balsam Fir)—Similar to the well known Balsam Fir, finer habit and darker foliage. A quick growing desirable specimen.

Each.		Each.	
18 in.	\$1.75	24 in.	2.25

YOU will find Evergreens of all types listed in this Catalog, some suitable for group, individual and foundation plantings. If you are not familiar with them we will be pleased to have you call on us for a list of varieties best suited for your requirements.



Gray Carpet Juniper.

JUNIPERUS—Juniper

CHINESE JUNIPER—Variety *Stricta*. Of pyramidal, compact growth; foliage bluish-green; very distinct; dwarf.

Each.	Each.
10 to 12 in. \$1.25	15 to 18 in. 2.00
12 to 15 in. 1.50	

JUNIPER STRICTA VARIEGATA—Pyramidal growth, blue green foliage blotched with spots of white. Dwarf.

Each.	Each.
12 in. \$1.50	24 in. 2.75
18 in. 2.00	

CHINESE JUNIPER—Column Type. It forms a distinct narrow pyramid, resembling Italian Cypress in form, and Virginia Cedar in foliage. Very hardy and dependable.

Each.	Each.
18 in. \$1.50	30 in. 2.50
24 in. 2.00	36 in. 3.00

ENGLISH JUNIPER—*Juniperus Communis*. Of erect habit, similar to Irish Juniper, but more spreading; foliage bright green. A rapid grower.

Each.	Each.
36 in. \$2.50	5 ft. 4.50
48 in. 3.50	

J. COMMUNIS AUREA—Golden Juniper. A beautiful form of almost trailing habit. Foliage of bright golden hue. Very hardy. A most desirable and effective Juniper.

Each.	Each.
18 in. spread. \$2.75	24 in. spread. 3.50

DUFRESSA JUNIPER — A spreading form of the English Juniper; foliage feathery, silver-green. A new Juniper to our list but we can recommend it where a spreading evergreen is wanted. Dwarf.

Each.
12 to 15 in. spread. \$1.50
15 to 18 in. spread. 2.00
18 to 24 in. spread. 2.50
24 to 30 in. spread. 3.00
30 to 36 in. spread. 4.00

HORIZONTAL GRAY CARPET JUNIPER — A flat growing form; bluish foliage.

Each.
12 in. spread. \$1.50
18 in. spread. 2.00

IRISH JUNIPER—*Juniperus Hibernica*. A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense, conical shape, forming a column of green; leaves bluish-green.

Each.
18 in. \$1.00
24 in. 1.50
30 in. 2.00
36 in. 2.50
42 in. 3.00
48 in. 4.00
60 in. 5.00

SILVER JUNIPER (*J. Scopulorum*). An evergreen of beautiful silvery blue color. Has a narrow compact habit of growth. Very useful for landscape work.

Each.
3 ft. \$3.00
4 ft. 4.00
5 ft. 5.00

JUNIPERUS JAPONICA—Japanese Juniper. An upright spreading evergreen of irregular outline. A very graceful form and adapts itself well to any location.

Each.	Each.
24 in. \$2.50	30 in. 3.00

LITERALIS JUNIPER—A pretty, prostrate form, excellent for the rockery or in front of low evergreens.

Each.	Each.
12 to 18 in. \$1.50	18 to 24 in. 2.25

JUNIPERUS PACHYPHOLEA—A very beautiful evergreen with steel blue foliage. Broad pyramidal shape. Very showy.

Each.	Each.
30 in. \$7.50	36 in. 10.00



Irish Juniper.



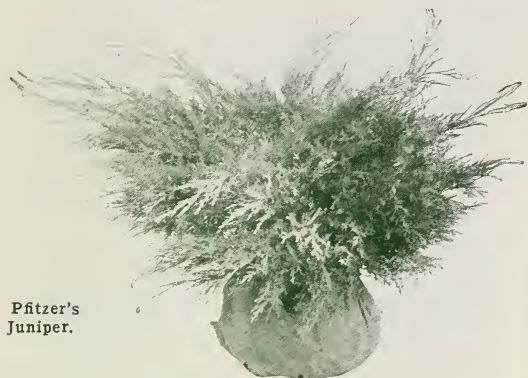
Chinese Juniper.



Juniper Japonica.



Virginia Blue Juniper.

Pfitzer's
Juniper.

PFITZERIANA JUNIPER—A very hardy, valuable, spreading variety, with silvery green color. Both the main stems and lateral shoots have a light, feathery appearance. The leaves have two prominent white lines on the under side.

	Each.	Each.
12 in.	\$1.25	18 in. 2.00



Dupressa juniper.

SAVIN JUNIPER—(J. Sabina). A dark green form spreading outward and upward, rather slower in growth than Dupressa.

	Each.	Each.
12 in.	\$1.50	18 in. 1.75

SAVIN HORIZONTIS JUNIPER—This is a spreading form of above.

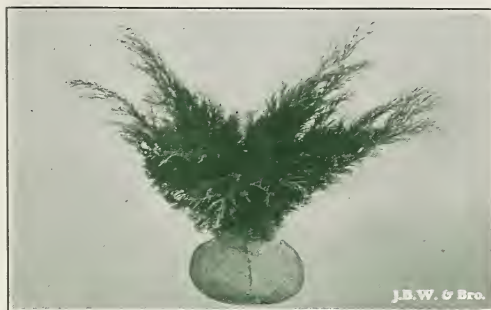
	Each.	Each.
12 in.	\$1.50	18 in. 2.00

SWEDISH—Not quite so erect in growth as the Irish; foliage light yellowish green. It attains a height of 10 to 15 feet; perfectly hardy.

	Each.	Each.
18 in.	\$1.50	30 in. 2.50
24 in.	2.00	36 in. 3.00



Literalis Juniper.



Savin Juniper.

JUNIPER TRIPITATA—Horizontal growth; green foliage.

	Each.
18 to 24 in. spread.	\$2.25

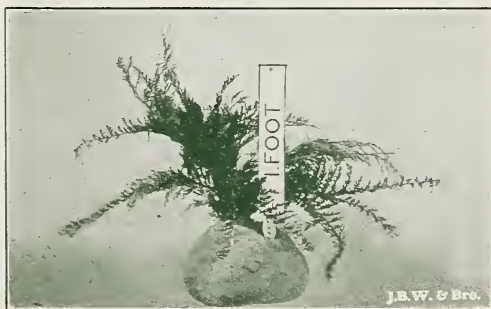
VIRGINIANA—The Common Red Cedar. Of medium, compact growth; varies considerably in habit and color and shape of foliage; leaves in summer are bright green, and they wholly inclose the branch; in winter a bronzy hue is assumed.

	Each.	Doz.		Each.	Doz.
30 in.	\$1.50	\$16.50	5 ft.	3.50	38.50
3 ft.	2.00	22.00	6 ft.	5.00	....
4 ft.	2.50	27.50	7 ft.	6.50	....

VIRGINIA BLUE JUNIPER—(J. Virginiana glauca). The blue form of our native Red Cedar. A most attractive and desirable evergreen of rapid growth.

18 in.	\$2.50	48 in.	7.00
36 in.	5.00	60 in.	8.50
42 in.	6.00	72 in.	10.00

EVERGREENS have a great many uses in Landscape Plantings. We are in a position to advise you the best varieties suited to your requirements; consult us.



Juniperus Savin Horizontal.



Austrian Pine.

PINE—Pinus

AUSTRIAN PINE—Foliage dark green; spreading habit of growth. Makes a very ornamental tree.

Each.		Each.	
24 in.	\$1.75	36 in.	\$3.00
Each.		Each.	
NORWAY PINE —Spreading habit with long, stiff green needles.			
4 ft.	\$3.50	5 ft.	\$5.00

SCOTCH PINE—*P. Sylvestris*. Spreading in growth; short, stiff, bluish-green foliage. Makes a tall, round-headed tree.

6 ft.	\$7.00
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PINUS DENSIFLORA—Light green in color, branches to ground, and fairly rapid growth. A very desirable pine.

Each.		Each.	
24 in.	\$1.50	48 in.	\$3.50
36 in.	2.50	60 in.	5.00



Retinospora Pisifera.

WHITE PINE—*P. Strobus*. Branches horizontal in regular whorls with smooth bark. Long, slender leaves occur in groups of five and gently droop over. The most popular of our native pines.

18 in.	\$1.50
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RETINOSPORA—(Chamaecyparis)

RETINOSPORA DECUSSATA—A beautiful variety or upright growth with light bluish-green foliage; very distinct and desirable for general planting.

Each.		Each.	
18 in.	\$1.50	3 ft.	3.00
2 ft.	2.00	5 ft.	5.00
30 in.	2.50	6 ft.	6.50

RETINOSPORA FILIFERA—Thread-Branched Retinospora. A beautiful variety with light green, thread-like foliage, and slender, drooping branches; of medium height. A very hardy and desirable sort.

30 in.	\$3.00
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Retinospora Decussata.

RET. LUTEA—Dwarf Golden Cypress. A very dwarf form with golden yellow plume-like foliage; compact and globular in habit. Excellent for tubs.

Each.		Each.	
12 in.	\$1.25	24 in.	3.00
15 in.	1.75	30 in.	3.75
18 in.	2.25		

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA—Japanese Cypress. One of the oldest trees of Japan. Has horizontal, fern-like branches, slightly drooping.

Each.		Each.	
12 in.	\$1.25	4 ft.	5.00
18 in.	2.00	6 ft.	7.50

RETINOSPORA PISIFERA—(Pea Fruited Cypress). Foliage bright-green, somewhat pendulous. This is a very valuable and hardy form, and is not commonly grown.

Each.		Each.	
12 in.	\$1.25	5 ft.	6.00
18 in.	2.00	6 ft.	7.50
4 ft.	5.00		



Retinospora Plumosa.

RETINOSPORA PISIFERA AUREA. A bright golden evergreen, that holds its color; foliage light and airy.

Each.		Each.	
12 in.	\$1.50	6 ft.	8.00
18 in.	2.00	7 ft.	9.00
5 ft.	7.00		

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA—Plume-like Cypress. A rapid growing variety, with exquisite dark green foliage, the ends of the limbs drooping.

Each.		Each.	
12 in.	\$1.25	48 in.	6.00
18 in.	1.75	60 in.	7.00
42 in.	5.00	72 in.	8.00

RETINOSPORA AUREA—Golden Plumed Cypress. This is one of the best, hardiest and most desirable Chamaecyparis. Vigorous grower. Retains its color constantly; attractive.

Each.		Each.	
12 in.	\$1.50	48 in.	6.50
18 in.	2.00	60 in.	8.00
42 in.	5.00		

RETINOSPORA SIEBOLDI—A rather dwarf but compact grower. Foliage bluish, changing to a purplish hue in winter; an attractive and conspicuous variety.

Each.		Each.	
18 in.	\$2.00	30 in.	3.00
24 in.	2.50		

RETINOSPORA SQUARROSA VEITCHII—Veitch's Silver Cypress. Pyramidal and dense in growth, with blue-green, feathery foliage. A beautiful evergreen and one good for grouping.

Each.		Each.	
12 in.	\$1.50	42 in.	\$5.50
18 in.	2.00	48 in.	6.50
24 in.	2.75	5 ft.	7.50
30 in.	3.50	6 ft.	9.00
36 in.	4.50		

RETINOSPORA THUYOIDES—A dwarf form with silvery green foliage; hardy and compact, with conical shape.

Each.		Each.	
24 in.	\$2.00	48 in.	4.00
36 in.	2.75		

SPRUCE—Picea

COLORADO GREEN SPRUCE—A vigorous form, with horizontal branches which develop into a broad symmetrical tree. Foliage rigid, and mostly light green in color. This is not the distinct blue type.

Each.		Each.	
18 in.	\$2.00	30 in.	3.00
24 in.	2.50	36 in.	4.50

DOUGLAS SPRUCE—A rapid grower; foliage somewhat resembles Hemlock; leaves a light green above, glaucous below. Conical form, branches spreading, light and graceful.

Each.		Each.	
12 in.	\$1.00	36 in.	3.50
24 in.	2.50	48 in.	5.00
30 in.	3.00		

BLACK HILL SPRUCE—Compact pyramidal form from Wyoming and Montana. Dark green foliage.

Each.		Each.	
18 in.	\$2.00		

HEMLOCK SPRUCE—A native, graceful evergreen with Yew-like foliage; branches spreading and somewhat drooping. It is rather open in growth, but by pruning can be made very dense. Good for hedges. It is shade enduring, therefore excellent for screens under trees, or for other undergrowth planting.

Each.		Each.	
12 in.	\$1.50	36 in.	4.50
18 in.	2.50	48 in.	6.00
24 in.	3.50	5 ft.	7.50
30 in.	4.00		

NORWAY SPRUCE—The most useful native tree for screens or windbreaks; symmetrical in growth when young, with spreading and somewhat pendulous branches. Foliage dark shiny green.

Each.		Each.	
12 in.	\$.90	24 in.	1.50
18 in.	1.25		

WHITE SPRUCE—Picea Alba. Fine, compact, pyramidal form; silvery gray, aromatic leaves.

Each.		Each.	
12 in.	\$1.00	24 in.	2.00
18 in.	1.50	30 in.	2.50
		36 in.	3.00



Retinospora Squarrosa Veitchii.



Retinospora Lutea.



Hemlock Spruce.



An Effective Planting of Boxwood.

Broad-Leaved Flowering Evergreens

These trees and shrubs are coming more and more into use because they are so desirable and effective in all landscape planting. They do well in shaded positions where it is difficult sometimes to get other plants to grow.

For best success they should be well mulched after planting to the depth of 3 or 4 inches with leaves, or well-decayed manure to help conserve the moisture. This mulch should not be disturbed by hoeing, and all weeds which might spring up among the plants should be pulled out by hand.



Azalea Ledifolia.

ABELIA— Bush Arbutus

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA—A. Rupestris. One of our most beautiful, popular and satisfactory broad-leaved evergreens. The graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark, glossy leaves which in winter assume a metallic green. From the middle of May until frost this plant produces an immense quantity of tubular-shaped white flowers, about an inch long, which are borne in clusters. For single specimens, for groups, or for a hedge, we cannot too strongly recommend this plant.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.....	\$.50	\$ 3.50
18 to 24 in.....	.75	8.25
2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	11.00



Abelia Grandiflora.

**Most Broad-Leaved Evergreens
will thrive in partial shade.**



Azalea Hinodegiri.

AZALEAS

Our list includes the beautiful Japanese varieties which are evergreen. These plants are perfectly hardy when planted outdoors and very conspicuous in the spring when covered with a profusion of flowers. They hold their leaves through the winter.

HARDY EVERGREEN VARIETIES — Dwarf—glossy-leaved types.

AMOENA — Low-growing; bushy; rosy purple flowers.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 in. bushy..	\$1.50	\$16.50
8 to 10 in. bushy..	2.00	22.00



Barberry-Thibetica.

HATSUGIRI—Red flowering. Very compact.

	Each.	Doz.
4 to 6 in. bushy.....	\$1.25	\$13.75

HINODEGIRI—A bright scarlet form of the well-known and charming Azalea Amoena, but far surpassing it in brilliancy and general beauty; a profuse bloomer; foliage round in shape and evergreen. This variety has glossy leaves.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 in. bushy.....	\$1.50	\$16.50
8 to 10 in. bushy.....	2.00	22.00

MACRANTHA fl.-pl.—Double; salmon-rose. Each. 6 to 8 in. bushy.....\$1.50

LARGER GROWING VARIETIES WITH DULL GREEN LEAVES

EUSII —Lavender.	Each.	Doz.
10 in. bushy.....	\$1.25	\$13.75
12 in. bushy.....	1.50	16.50
18 in. bushy.....	2.00	22.00

LEUCOTHE LEDIFOLIA —White, tinged pink.	Each.	Doz.
12 in. bushy.....	\$1.50	\$16.50
18 in. bushy.....	2.00	22.00
24 in. bushy.....	2.50	27.50

AZALEA MOLLIS—This variety is not evergreen. The generous range of colors varies from cream-white and rose to richest shades of yellow and red. Each. 6 to 8 in. bushy.....\$1.50

BARBERRY-THIBERICA—New Evergreen Type. This barberry is an introduction by the United States Department of Agriculture and to the best of our knowledge we are the first to offer it to the public. We have been testing it for about six years and believe it to be a valuable addition to our list of broad-leaf evergreens. It is larger growing bush than the Japanese barberry; the leaves are spiny and light green in color. Hardy and attractive. Useful for foundation and group planting.

	Each.	Doz.
24 in.	\$2.00	\$22.00
30 in.	2.50	27.50
36 in.	3.00	33.00

BOXWOOD

With the revival of interest in old-fashioned gardens. a new enthusiasm has awakened in all parts of the South for boxwood, which—planted by our ancestors—have stood the test of time and remain today a living monument to their memory.

Nothing will ever take the place of boxwood in the gardens of the South.

Realizing the value of boxwood, not only because of sentiment but also because of its true merits as a hardy, long lived, compact evergreen, we began a few years ago to propagate them in large quantities.

We have about four acres in boxwood in different varieties and sizes, ranging mostly from 12 inches to 36 inches, all of which has been trimmed and transplanted. It is in thrifty state of growth, and those who contemplate planting a quantity we would be very pleased to have inspect the plants at our nurseries.

ARBORESCENS—Tree Box. A faster and larger grower than Sempervirens; foliage dark green. This is the form usually found in old gardens. Much used for box-wood hedges.

	Each.	Doz.
18 in. bushy	\$2.00	\$22.00
24 in. bushy	2.75	30.25
30 in. bushy	3.50	38.50
36 in. bushy	4.50	
42 in. bushy	5.50	
48 in. bushy	6.50	

HANDSWORTHII—A stiff-leaved, upright form of box-wood, with large, undulating, dark green leaves. Very hardy and distinct.

	Each.	Doz.
36 in.	5.00	.....
42 in.	6.00	

ROTUNDIFLORA GLACA—Large-Leaved Box. Very desirable and pretty. Foliage round, glossy, deep rich green.

	Each.	Doz.
30 in.	\$4.25	
36 in.	5.00	

CONSULT us about your plantings. You will gain by doing so. In addition you will save money and worry.



Dwarf Boxwood, 6 to 8 inches high.



Bush Boxwood.

BUSH BOX—Sempervirens. The variety with small, dark green leaves; fresh and glossy. A compact grower, thrives in any soil and does well in shaded places. Can be trimmed to any shape and used extensively for hedges, formal gardens and tub specimens.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
8 in. compact plants.....	\$.60	\$ 6.60	\$ 50.00
10 in. compact plants.....	.80	8.80	65.00
12 in. compact plants.....	1.00	11.00	80.00
15 in. compact plants.....	1.40	15.00	100.00
18 in. compact plants.....	2.25	.....	.....
21 in. compact plants.....	3.00	.....	.....
24 in. compact plants.....	3.75	.....	.....
27 in. compact plants.....	4.25	.....	.....
30 in. compact plants.....	5.00	.....	.....



Pyramid Box.

BOXWOOD—Pyramids.

24 in. by 15 in. spread....	\$4.25
30 in. by 15 to 18 in. spread.	5.00
36 in. by 15 in. spread.....	6.00

BOXWOOD—Standards.

15 to 18 in. stem., 12 in. head.....	\$5.00
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BOXWOOD VARIEGATA—An upright variety, fairly fast grower, with variegated leaves.

	Each.	Doz.
30 in.	\$3.50	\$38.50
36 in.	4.50	49.50
42 in.	5.50	60.50

FOLLIS AUREIS—Golden-Tipped Box. A dwarf form with a crest of golden foliage in the top; otherwise foliage dark green.

	Each.
12 in.	\$1.50
18 in.	2.00
24 in.	3.00



Standard Box.

SUFFRUTICOSA—Dwarf Boxwood. This is a most attractive variety, having small, dense foliage, growing slowly and remaining dwarf and compact. It is the form used for edging in old Colonial gardens. Bushy plants.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
3 to 4 in. ....	..	\$1.00	\$10.00
4 to 6 in. ....	..	2.00	15.00
6 to 8 in. ....	.35	3.50	25.00
8 to 10 in. ....	.60	6.60	50.00

COTONEASTER

C. FRANCHETTI—A spreading shrub. Leaves oval, quite small, similar to Boxwood. Produces white flowers in early spring followed by showy crimson berries which are retained all winter.

2 to 3 ft.	\$1.25
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COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS—A dependably hardy variety of compact, spreading habit of growth with neat evergreen foliage and very attractive orange-red berries which are set off nicely against the dark foliage and

which remain on the plant the entire winter. A most valuable subject for the front of the border or for the rockery. Each.
12 to 18 in.....\$1.00
18 to 24 in.....1.50

CRATAEGUS

C. LALANDI — Laland's *Pyracantha*. A beautiful variety of evergreen burning bush. Very effective and desirable. In early spring the plant is covered with a profusion of white flowers which are followed by bright orange berries, these being retained during the entire winter.

Each.

4 in. pot plants....\$.75



Cotoneaster Franchetti.

BOXWOOD for
all occasions.

For planting in
tubs, hedges or
planting as speci-
mens. Boxwood
can be sheared to
almost any shape.
We have a fine lot
of specimen plants
for your selection.



Elaeagnus Pungens.

ELEAGNUS

PUNGENS—Leaves two to four inches long, very dark green above, silvery beneath, creamy-white fragrant flowers produced in late fall. A beautiful shrub. Strong grower and especially suitable for adverse conditions.

Each.		Each.	
24 in.	.....\$1.50	48 in.	.....\$3.75
36 in.	.....2.25	60 in.	.....4.50
42 in.	.....3.00		

ILEX—Holly

ILEX CRENATA—Japanese Holly. A dense growing evergreen with small boxwood-like leaves. Fast grower and can be clipped into formal shapes.

Each.		Each.	
12 to 18 in.	.....\$1.00	18 to 24 in.	.....\$1.50

OPACA—American Holly. A slow-growing native tree, having short branches with large shining, thorny leaves and bright red berries in winter. Our plants are nursery grown and have good root systems.

Each.		Each.	
18 in.	.....\$1.25	36 in.	.....\$2.50
24 in.	.....2.00		



English Laurel.

GARDENIA—(Cape Jasmine)

Very popular evergreen shrubs with bright, glossy foliage. Hardy as far north as Virginia and Tennessee. They do well in almost any well-drained soil. Large fragrant flowers are freely produced from middle of May until fall.

G. FORTUNEI.

Each.	
10 to 12 in.	.....\$ .75

KALMIA—American Laurel

KALMIA LATIFOLIA—(Calico Bush). A beautiful native, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, often attaining the size of a small tree. Its thick, waxy leaves are retained the year round, giving a striking effect. The pink and white geometrically shaped buds appear and expand into beautiful white and flesh-colored flower cups.

Each.		Each.	
12 to 18 in.	.....\$1.50	18 to 24 in.	.....2.00

LIGUSTRUM—Japanese Evergreen Privet

LUCIDUM—This fine broad-leaved evergreen is a native of the South. The leaves are large, bright, shiny. It may be pruned in any desired shape. Large heads of white flowers in spring followed by black berries.

Each.		Doz.	
12 to 18 in.	.....\$1.00		\$11.00
18 to 24 in.	.....1.50		16.50
2 to 3 ft.	.....2.00		22.00

JAPONICA—Large-leaved evergreen privet, very much in demand as a broad-leaved evergreen.

Each.		Each.	
2 to 3 ft.	.....\$1.50	4 to 5 ft.	.....2.75
3 to 4 ft.	.....2.00		



Ligustrum Lucidum.

LAURUS

CAROLINENSIS—(Carolina Laurel). A beautiful evergreen, of somewhat rapid growth, with glossy-leaves.

Each.		Each.	
18 to 24 in.	.....\$1.50	2 to 3 ft.	.....\$2.00

ENGLISH LAUREL—Laurocerasus

ENGLISH LAUREL—These shrubs, like Kalmia, are useful for mass planting and yet they are very attractive for specimens. Large, broad, glossy, dark green leaves.

Each.		Each.	
12 to 18 in.	.....\$1.50	24 to 30 in.	.....\$3.00
18 to 24 in.	.....2.00	30 to 36 in.	.....3.75



Crataegus Lelandi.



Rhododendrons Maximum.

drainage is good. The white flowers are produced in panicles and are followed by red berries. The new foliage is tinted with pink and in winter becomes a beautiful red color from the effects of cold.

Each.		Each.	
8 to 12 in.	\$1.00	18 to 24 in.	\$2.00
12 to 18 in.	1.50	24 to 30 in.	2.50

RHODODENDRONS

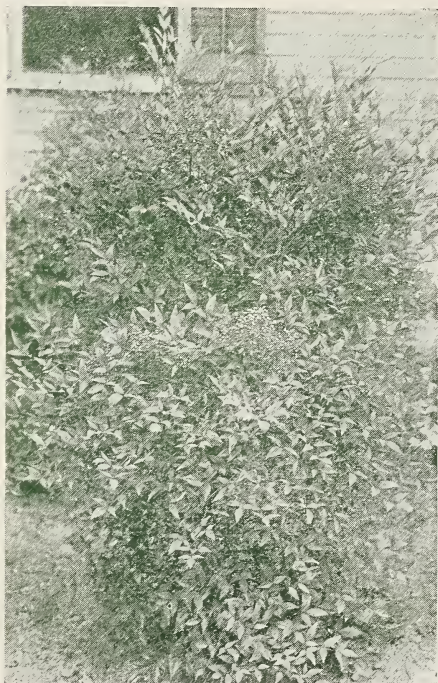
These beautiful broad-leaved evergreen shrubs do well in almost any soil if a mulch of coarse material, sufficient to hold moisture, is put around them. They are shade-loving plants and do best on a northern exposure, but will thrive in open, sunny positions where necessary mulch is applied. In native varieties.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE. This is our native variety from the Alleghany Mountains, and those who have visited these mountains can appreciate this grand plant. Flowers lilac-purple.

Each.	
12 to 18 in.	\$1.50

R. MAXIMUM (Great Laurel)—Natives of the Alleghany Mountains. Produces large trusses of pure white flowers. Blooms later than R. Catawbiense.

Each.		Each.	
12 in.	\$1.50	24 in.	\$2.50
18 in.	2.00		



Nandina Domestica.

MAHONIA

M. AQUIFOLIUM — An erect shrub with compound holly-like leaves, which are at first bright green, tipped with purple, and in fall assumes lovely tones of red and bronze; terminal clusters of yellow flowers in March, followed by dark purple berries.

Each.	
12 to 18 in.	\$1.00
18 to 24 in.	1.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.00

NANDINA

NANDINA DOMESTICA.

An evergreen Japanese shrub which grows well in either sun or shade and is not particular as to soil conditions if the



Yucca.

VIBURNUM

VIBURNUM RHYTODOPHYLLUM—A Japanese variety with broad, dull green leaves; of spreading growth. Pure white flowers in large panicles produced about the middle of May. A very handsome shrub.

Each.		Each.	
18 in.	\$1.75	30 in.	\$2.75
24 in.	2.25	36 in.	3.25

YUCCA

Y. FILIMENTOSA — Adam's Needle, or Bear Grass. A conspicuous plant of tropical appearance, with pyramidal clusters of creamy-white flowers in June or July.

Each.		Doz.	
Strong plants..	\$.50		\$5.00
Medium size....	.35		3.50
Small size.....	.20		2.00

If you have a place for Rhododendrons on your property, plant them.



Viburnum Rhytodophyllum.

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs

The planting of hardy shrubs has now become so important that we have provided a full assortment of the most choice and desirable varieties. There is almost an indefinite number of species, from which, after careful trial, we have selected those varieties which we consider the most desirable for general planting.

Our list embraces only hardy varieties, which can be grown quite easily in an ordinarily fertile soil; yet shrubs, like all other plants, will thrive and flower best with good care and feeding. The ground about the shrub should be kept free from weeds and grass for a space of two feet. A little mulch of horse manure about the plant in May, to remain all summer, will be of great benefit. Wood ashes or any other commercial fertilizer, spread lightly around the shrub, when horse manure cannot be had, will be of advantage.

Pruning Shrubs.—Many persons trim and shear shrubs into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of form are to be admired in a shrub this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace. Each shrub has its own peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve these characteristics as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary but trimming all kinds of shrubs into one form shows a lack of appreciation of natural beauty, to say the least. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they are done flowering.

We are growers of shrubs in a large way, and have as nice, vigorous plants as can be obtained anywhere. All shrubs are dug fresh from the nursery when shipment is made.

ANDROMEDA

ARBOREA (Sorrel Tree)—Always bright. In July the loose panicles of white flowers appear and, when over, the long leaves, so far shining green, change to a conspicuous bronzy red. Both foliage and stems are quite smooth.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50	\$5.50

FLOWERING ALMOND

Spring flowering shrubs, gaily in full bloom before the leaves appear. Their growth is dwarf, bushy and compact; slender branched; when in bloom completely hidden by beautiful, double flowers of rose, snuggling tight to the twigs.

	Each.
Double Pink—18 to 24 inches.....	\$1.00

SPECIAL OFFER OF FLOWERING SHRUBS

12 plants assorted, our selection:

2 to 3 ft. for.....	\$2.75
3 to 4 ft. for.....	3.25



Flowering Almond.



Althea.

ALTHEA, or ROSE OF SHARON

Familiar shrubs, deserving more popularity than they receive. Their abundance of bloom comes at a comparatively flowerless time, from July to September. There is a wide diversity of color in the flowers of different varieties, though all of the plants are of the same upright character. They should be used in every shrubbery border, are valuable as specimens and make beautiful screens and hedges.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.30	\$3.30	\$25.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.40	4.40	30.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.50	5.50	40.00

ARDENS—Double purplish-blue; an old favorite.

DUC DE BRABANT—Large, dark red.

EDWARD BELLARY—Double white.

ELEGANTISSIMA—Double pink, shaded purple.

VARIEGATA—Leaves variegated white.

JEANNE D'ARC—Pure white; very double.

LADY STANLEY—Double; bluish-white with crimson center.

POMPONE ROUGE—Double red; very fine.



Japanese Barberry.

BARBERRIES—Beautiful in Summer and Winter

The Barberries have come to be well known as hedge plants, and the Japanese variety is particularly appropriate for the purpose. When grown as a hedge it makes a most effective boundary to the grounds and its spiny branches, covered with peculiar round foliage, bearing in fall and winter great masses of bright red berries, is a most beautiful sight; but it is not as a hedge that its chief beauty is shown; grown alone as a specimen it is most effective, particularly in fall, as its foliage assumes most gorgeous shades of red. For that reason it is very valuable to give variety to the planting.

BOX-BARBERRY—Dwarf-growing form of Thunbergii. A recent introduction and is suited for planting where a neat low-growing border is required. Can be sheared and trimmed as a hedge.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in. ....	.60	\$6.60
18 to 24 in. ....	.75	8.00

THUNBERGII—Japanese Barberry. A beautiful variety of dwarf habit. The spiny branches are covered with small green foliage, changing to bright red in the fall. It bears a mass of bright red berries, which persist during the winter.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
8 to 12 in. ....	.20	\$2.20	\$16.50
12 to 18 in. ....	.25	2.75	20.00
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	3.85	25.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	5.50	.....

New Red-Leaved Barberry

BERBERIS THUNBERGII ATROPURPUREA—A highly important introduction among shrubs, giving us for the first time a practical easily grown shrub of medium height, with good distinctly red foliage. This must prove a boon to all types of landscaping, where studied contrasts are to be worked out with the shrub foliage depended on for colors. Atropurpurea is an exact reproduction of Thunbergii in every way—habit, leaf-formation and fruiting; but, whereas the original is a deep green from spring until fall, this variety starts off in its first foliage a warm bronzy red; the heat of summer intensifying its red brilliancy; autumn adding other tints to its richness. The abundant scarlet berries persist throughout winter along the dense network of spiny twigs. A sunny exposure is necessary to bring out and retain its full red color.

	Each.	Each.
10 in.	\$.75	12 in. \$1.00

BUDDLEIA—Butterfly Bush

DAVIDI SUPERBA—A very strong grower; free flowering, with large graceful panicles of purple flowers; blooming the entire summer. We recommend this shrub most highly.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft. ....	.40	\$4.40
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	5.50
4 to 5 ft. ....	.60	6.60

CALLACARPA—French Mulberry

PURPUREA—French Mulberry. A small-size shrub, producing small whitish flowers in August, followed by clusters of purple fruit which remain until after frost.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in. ....	.35	\$3.85
3 to 4 ft. ....	.60	6.60

AMERICANA—A bushy low-growing shrub with pinkish flowers. Valued largely for the decorative violet-colored berries that are formed in clusters along the branches and remain in autumn after the leaves have fallen.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	\$3.85
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	5.50

CALYCANTHUS

FLORIDUS—Carolina Allspice. Our native sweet or brown shrub. Flowers double, chocolate-colored, very fragrant; blooms in April.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in. ....	.25	\$2.75
18 to 24 in. ....	.30	3.30
2 to 3 ft. ....	.40	4.40

CARYOPTERIS—Blue Spirea

Masticanthus—(Blue Spirea). A free-flowering shrub, growing 3 feet high; covered in fall with masses of blue flowers. One of the best late blooming shrubs. Excellent for low-growing hedge.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in. ....	.35	\$3.85

FLOWERING CRABS (Malus)

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB—An exceptionally fine variety with all good characteristics of this family. Very hardy, forms a shapely, compact specimen and blooms freely. The fragrant flowers are very double, soft pink, resembling the formation of a small rose.

	Each.	Each.
18 to 24 in.	\$1.00	2 to 3 ft. \$1.25



Red Leaved Barberry.

*H*EDGES give your home grounds the privacy you expect, Barberry and Boxwood being very desirable. They are hardy and can be sheared or clipped to practically any shape.



Cydonia Japonica.

FLORIBUNDA—Bright pink flower-buds; flowers white; small yellowish fruit.

Each.	Each.
3 to 4 ft. ....\$1.00	4 to 5 ft. ....\$1.50

SPECTABILIS—Large pink flowers; yellow fruit.

Each.	Each.
2 to 3 ft. ....\$.75	4 to 5 ft. ....\$1.25

SARGENTI—Very dwarf, spreading variety. Pale straw-color flowers with bright yellow anthers; scarlet fruit hanging until spring.

Each.	Each.
18 to 24 in. ....\$.75	2 to 3 ft. ....\$1.00

JUDAS TREE—Cercis

CHINENSIS (JAPONICA)—Chinese Redbud. Flowers larger and darker than above—best in rather moist soil. Good foliage.

Each.	Each.
12 to 18 in. ....\$.30	18 to 24 in. ....\$.40

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA—White Fringe. Fragrant tassel-like white flowers, May-June. Blue-black plum-like fruits follow.

Each.	Each.
3 to 4 ft. ....\$1.00	

CORNUS—Dogwood

AMOMUM—Silky Dogwood. White flowers in June, blue berries later and dull red bark.

Each.	Each.
3 to 4 ft. ....\$.60	

SANGUINEA (Red-twigged Dogwood)—A strong growing bush, with crimson-colored branches; especially attractive in winter.

Each.	Each.
3 to 4 ft. ....\$.60	

STOLONIFERA—Red Osier Dogwood. Heavily branched and spreading, with small white flowers and white berries lasting into winter. The bark is bright red and very striking.

Each.	Each.
2 to 3 ft. ....\$.40	3 to 4 ft. ....\$.60

CREPE MYRTLE

Too much cannot be said in favor of the delicate-flavored Lagerstroemia, a universal favorite in the South, and deservedly so. Deciduous shrub; hardy in the Southern States, and producing throughout the summer great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In the South the Crepe Myrtle takes the place of the lilac, so common in the North. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known. A success with everyone.

Lavender—		Each.	
18 to 24 in.		\$.40	
2 to 3 ft. ....		.50	
Pink—		Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.		\$.40	\$4.40
2 to 3 ft. ....		.50	5.50
3 to 4 ft. ....		.60	6.60
Red—		Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.		\$.50	\$5.50
2 to 3 ft. ....		.75	8.25
3 to 4 ft.		1.00	11.00
White—		Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.		\$.50	\$5.50
2 to 3 ft. ....		.75	8.25

CYDONIA—Japan Quince

JAPONICA—(Japan Quince or Fire Bush). A very popular shrub which blooms profusely in early spring; flowers bright scarlet; sometimes lighter colors appear.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.40	\$4.40
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	5.50

WE can help you pick out shrubs that will give you blooms all summer.



Crepe Myrtle.



Deutzia.

DEUTZIAS

The flowers of the Deutzias are tassel-like and clustered into thick wreaths along their drooping branches in June. These shrubs are hardy, vigorous, adapted to all soils and remarkable for grace, beauty and prodigal bloom. The taller forms are valuable for specimens, low ones for bordering, grouping or planting near the house. Flowering period, May, June.

Prices of following varieties except where noted:

	Each.	Doz.
3 to 5 ft.	\$.40	\$4.40
5 to 7 ft. ....	.60	6.60

CANDIDISSIMA—Double pure white flowers.

CRENATA, fl. pl.—Double white, tinged pink.

WATERERI—Beautiful pink flowers; bell shaped.

GRACILIS—Dwarf, profuse bloomer, pure white, May.

	Each.	Doz.
10 to 12 in.	\$.25	

GRACILIS ROSEA—Medium growth, rose-colored blossoms.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.40	

LEMOINEI—Medium growth, large white flowers, graceful.

	Each.	Each.
12 to 18 in.	\$.30	
18 to 24 in. ....	.40	
		2 to 3 ft. .... .50

ELAEGNUS—Silver Thorn

ANGUSTIFOLIA—Oleaster. June. An open bush, with silvery leaves and fragrant yellow flowers, followed by yellow fruits.

	Each.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40

EUONYMUS

AMERICANUS—(Strawberry Bush). A native shrub of upright growth and slender green branches; bright green leaves; peculiar, rough, scarlet pods. Especially attractive when fruiting.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.35	\$3.85
3 to 4 ft. ....	.45	4.95
4 to 5 ft. ....	.55	5.50

EUROPAEUS—(European Burning Bush, or Spindle Tree). A large shrub. Most attractive in fall when covered with orange-scarlet seed pods.

	Each.
5 to 7 ft.	\$.75

EXOCHORDA—Pearl Bush

GRANDIFLORA—A very hardy and very handsome shrub from northern China and Japan. It is vigorous and symmetrical in habit, forming a fine, compact bush. The flowers, 1½ inches in diameter, with pure white petals and a small green dot in the center, are borne in short clusters, and the light, wiry branches bend beneath their load of bloom just enough to be airy and graceful.

	Each.
18 to 24 in.	\$.40
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50

FORSYTHIA—Golden Bell

These splendid shrubs, growing 8 to 10 feet tall eventually light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow, very early in spring before the leaves appear. Their bright golden flowers, often appearing before the snow is gone, vie with the Crocus as harbingers of Spring.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.25	\$2.75
2 to 3 ft. ....	.30	3.30
3 to 4 ft. ....	.40	4.40

INTERMEDIA—The earliest blooming. 2 to 3 feet and 3 to 4 feet.

VIRIDISSIMA—Twisted flowers, the deepest yellow, with rich, shiny green foliage. 18 to 24 in. and 2 to 3 feet.

SUSPENSA—Very long, curving branches, superbly adapted to covering arches and trellises. 2 to 3 feet only.

SPECTABILIS—Most profuse of all, with large rich golden yellow flowers. 18 to 24 in. and 2 to 3 feet.

HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS

These are the Hydrangeas usually grown in tubs, producing large panicles of beautiful flowers of various shades of color. Large, waxy, green leaves. They require some protection in winter.

	Each.	Doz.
3-inch pots	\$.25	\$2.75
Strong plants ....	.60	6.60

E. G. HILL—Immense clear pink.

MME. E. CHAUTARD—Popular early free pink. Frequently becomes blue.

OPALE—A blend of pink and blue.

SPLENDENS—Glossy clear red, early and free.

TROPHEE—The darkest carmine red of any variety. Free bloomer.

OTASKA—Old favorite. Produces immense heads of usually pink, but sometimes blue flowers.

	Each.	Doz.
2-year plants	\$.75	\$8.25



Forsythia.



Hydrangea Grandiflora Paniculata

HYDRANGEAS

ARBORESCENS STERILIS—Hills of Snow Hydrangea. A recent introduction of great value. Blooms large, snowy white. Begins to bloom in June and lasts almost the entire summer.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.50	\$5.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.60	

PANICULATA—Single flowered form. Flowers creamy-white with numerous white rays, borne in large panicles. The flowers changing with age to tones of rose and purple.

	Each.	Doz.
3 to 4 ft.	\$.50	\$5.50
4 to 5 ft. ....	.75	8.25

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—Hardy Hydrangea. A most valuable shrub, which produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers and lasts for several weeks. Largely used for massing and is also excellent for single specimens.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.35	\$3.85
18 to 24 in. ....	.50	5.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.60	6.60



Hydrangea Paniculata.

TREE HYDRANGEA—These plants have been trained up to one single stalk, giving them the appearance of a small tree. Splendid for formal effects.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.75	
3 to 4 ft.		\$1.00

HYPERICUM—St. John's Wort

Free flowering, thrifty growing shrubs that thrive in most any good soil. Of dwarf habit of growth, and particularly desirable for succession of lemon-yellow flowers.

MOSERIANUM—Gold Flower. A fine dwarf shrub growing to 2 feet, foliage dark green; large, single bright golden yellow flowers produced during the entire summer, beginning in May.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.35	\$3.85

PROLIFICUM—One of the finest, with handsome, large, yellow flowers and shining green foliage; continuous bloomer from July to September.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.25	\$2.75
2 to 3 ft. ....	.35	3.85

ILEX—Holly

VERTICULATA—Deciduous Holly. Bushy shrub, native of Virginia, covered with bright red berries in fall and winter.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.60	
2 to 3 ft.		\$.75



Kerria Japonica Flore-Pleno.

JASMINUM—Jasmine

JASMINUM FLORIDUM—A hardy shrub with glossy dark green foliage and golden yellow star-shaped flowers a half inch in diameter, opening in spring and summer. A very desirable and valuable species.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.40	

NUDIFLORUM—Naked-Flowered Jasmine. Golden yellow, flowers before leaves appear in spring. A very hardy, drooping, graceful shrub with dark-green foliage.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.25	\$2.75
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	3.85
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	5.50

KERRIA

JAPONICA FLORE-PLENO—(Japanese Rose or Globe Flower). A desirable shrub of spreading habit, with double yellow flowers, blooming during the entire summer.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.35	\$3.85
2 to 3 ft. ....	.45	4.95



Lonicera (Bush Honeysuckle).

LONICERA—Bush Honeysuckle

FRAGRANTISSIMA—Highly esteemed for its sweet-scented, pinkish-white flowers which begin to bloom in February and last for a long period. Each. Doz.

18 to 24 in. \$.35 \$3.85
2 to 3 ft. \$.45 \$4.95

MORROWI—(Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). A spreading variety growing 4 to 6 feet tall; blooms early in spring with pure white flowers, followed by a pretty red berry. Each. Doz.

3 to 4 ft. \$.50 \$5.00

RUPRECHIANA—A new early flowering variety with showy white flowers, well set with bright red berries in June. Each. Doz.

3 to 4 ft. \$.50 \$5.50

TARTARICA—The best known of all the bush Honeysuckles, and in our estimation the finest variety of all. Grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet, with upright, somewhat spreading branches and bright green foliage. The flowers are borne freely in May and June, are of bright pink color, followed by showy red berries, which ripen in mid-summer, and cling to the bush for several weeks. Each. Doz.

2 to 3 ft. \$.40 \$4.40
3 to 4 ft. \$.50 \$5.50
4 to 5 ft. \$.60 \$6.60

LIGUSTRUM—Privet

AMOR RIVER PRIVET—Evergreen Privet. Southern variety, of erect, compact habit, with small, dark green leaves.

Plants priced below are bushy and suitable for planting individually. They can be sheared into ball or other shapes if desired. Each. Doz.

2 to 3 ft. bushy \$.25 \$2.75
3 to 4 ft. bushy \$.35 \$3.85

REGELIANUM—Regel's Spreading Privet. Makes a splendid effect planted in groups of three or more—along with other shrubs. Almost evergreen. Each. Doz.

2 to 3 ft. \$.40 \$4.40

MAGNOLIA

MAGNOLIA—Lennei Purpurea. Beautiful in spring when covered with profusion of pink to purple flowers before leaves appear. Each. Doz.

12 to 18 in. \$3.00 18 to 24 in. \$4.00

PHILADELPHUS—Mock Orange

Another familiar shrub, so well known that its name alone is almost sufficient description, is the Mock Orange, which bears its sweetly scented flowers in late May and early June. It is a high-growing shrub, and, blooming but once in the season, it is best to plant it where it can be used as a background for other shrubbery.

AUREUS—(Golden Syringa). Valuable for contrastive grouping, and the best golden leaved shrub. Each. Doz.

18 to 24 in. \$.75

CORONARIUS—Common Mock Orange. An erect growing shrub with clusters of pure white flowers in spring. Each. Doz.

2 to 3 ft. \$.35 \$3.85
3 to 4 ft. \$.45 \$4.95
4 to 5 ft. \$.60 \$6.60
5 to 6 ft. \$.75 \$8.25

GRANDIFLORA—May or June. Forms a large, spreading bush, with graceful, drooping branches; a strong grower; flowers slightly fragrant. A common and desirable shrub. Each. Doz.

2 to 3 ft. \$.40 \$4.40
3 to 4 ft. \$.50 \$5.50
4 to 5 ft. \$.60 \$6.60

VIRGINALIS—Virginal Mock Orange. Beautiful semi-double flowers produced intermittently all summer. Most desirable. Each. Doz.

2 to 3 ft. \$.75

LEMOINEI ERECTUS—Upright grower covered with fragrant white flowers in June. Each. Doz.

2 to 3 ft. \$.35 \$3.85
3 to 4 ft. \$.50 \$5.50

POTENTILLA—Cinquefoil

FRUTICOSA—Shrubby Cinquefoil hardy in New England.

A thickly branched shrub, with yellow, orbiculate flowers from June to September. Thrives in moist places where most of other shrubs fail to grow. Each. Doz.

12 to 18 in. \$.40 \$4.40
18 to 24 in. \$.50 \$5.50

PUNICA—Pomegranate

These are valuable summer flowering, tall-growing shrubs, beginning to bloom in May and lasting the entire summer. They are Southern plants and should be planted in protected places near Richmond, Va., and farther north. Prices on the following varieties: Each. Doz.

2 to 3 ft. \$.60
3 to 4 ft. \$.75

RUBRA PLENO—Double red flowers in profusion, in May.

ONAN LEROY—Double scarlet; distinct.



Mock Orange.



White Kerria.

RHODOTYPOS—White Kerria

KERRIOIDES—A distinct, decorative shrub. Foliage very large and handsome; branches clustered with delicate white, pendulous flowers in spring, followed by black berries, which persist throughout the winter.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.35	\$3.85
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	5.50

RHUS—Sumac

For foliage effect and to give a tropical touch to the shrubbery planting the Sumac holds first place; but, in order to bring out the full effect of its handsome leaves, it should be planted in mass against a background of dark evergreens, which will bring out by contrast the gorgeous vivid coloring of them in the fall. One variety of Sumac, the Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree, is most handsome, with its round leaves and peculiar filmy flowers, which give the appearance of smoke over the bush. A beauty of the Sumac which must not be overlooked is the peculiar handsome clusters of seeds they bear in long, heavy velvety crimson spikes. These stand well up above the foliage and are distinctly attractive when the bush is given a proper setting. All the Sumacs deserve prominent positions in the grounds.

RHUS COTINUS—Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree. A very large shrub, making in time a fair-sized tree of most unusual and striking appearance. The great masses of misty, purplish flowers that cover the entire bush in June, makes it look like a great mass of smoke, hence the name, Smoke Tree. The leaves color up in the fall.

	Each.	Doz.
3 to 4 ft.	\$.75	\$1.00
4 to 5 ft.		

COPALLINA—Shining Sumach. Showy crimson fruits, good autumn coloring. Succeeds in poor, arid situations.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.35	\$3.85
18 to 24 in. ....	.45	4.95

GLABRA—(Smooth Sumac). Leaves color brightly in autumn. Flowers in July, followed by brownish-crimson fruit.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.30	\$3.30
4 to 6 ft. ....	.50	5.50

TYPHINA—(Stag Horn Sumac). Scarlet head of fruit and brilliant foliage.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.30	\$3.30
4 to 6 ft. ....	.60	6.60

RIBES—Flowering Currant

RIBES SANGUINEUM—Red-flowered Currant. Branches red and smooth; leaves broad and dark green; flowers produced freely, followed by blue black fruit.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.25	
18 to 24 in.		\$.35

ROBINIA

HISPIDA ROSEA—Rose or Moss Locust. A most attractive dwarf shrub growing 3 to 4 feet; very showy rose-colored flowers produced in racemes in April.

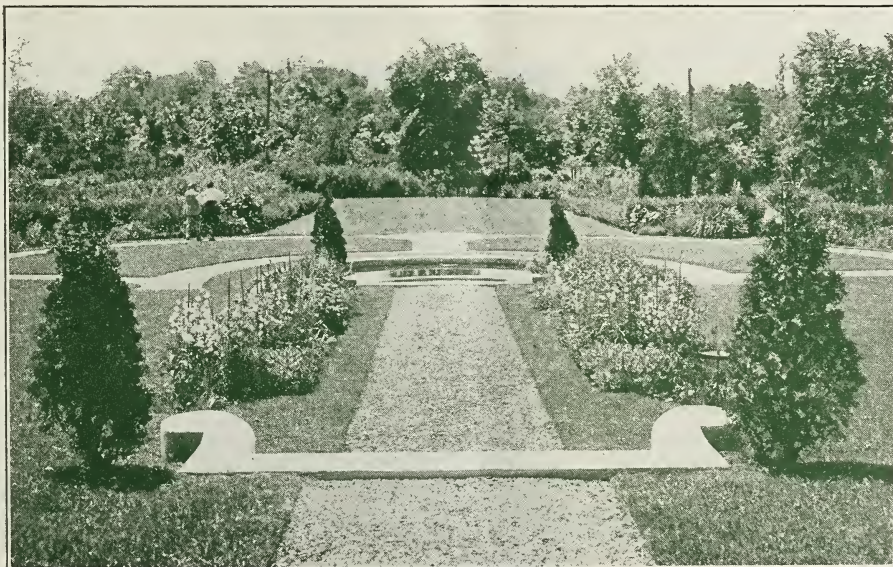
	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40	\$4.40

RUBUS—Flowering Raspberry

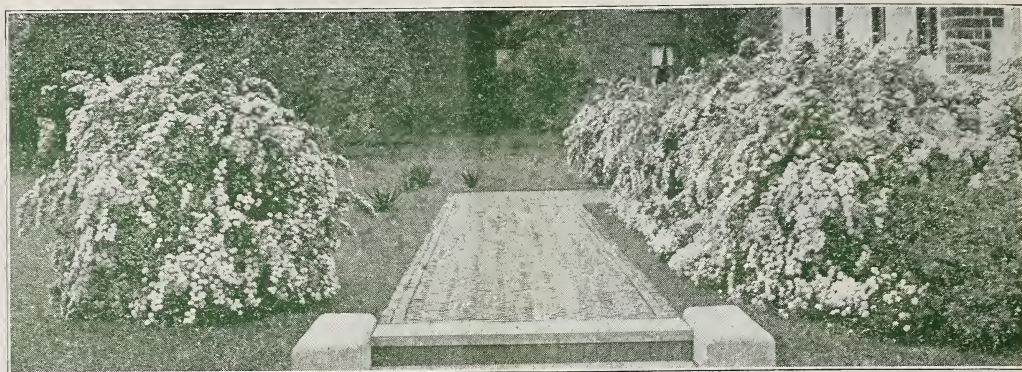
ODORATUS—A large leaved shrub producing purplish-pink flowers 1 to 1¼ inches in diameter, throughout the summer.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50	\$5.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	

A HOME properly planted, large or small, enhances its value 15 to 20 per cent.



Effective planting of Shrubs, Evergreens and Perennials.



Spirea Van Houttei.

SPIREA

Shrubs of easy culture that differ so in size, character and time of bloom that there are varieties suited for almost every purpose. This group includes some of the most popular old-fashioned shrubs. The Summer-flowering varieties are particularly valuable because they are attractive when few other shrubs are in flower. All varieties do best in moist, fertile soils and sunny exposures.

SPIREA—Dwarf Forms

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in. ....	.25	\$2.75
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	3.85
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	5.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	8.25

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER—Dwarf, bushy, spreading type, of better habit than original Bumalda, and with larger corymbs brilliantly colored in rosy crimson. Very free flowering, at its best in late summer.
12 to 18 in. and 18 to 24 in. only.

BUMALDA—A spreading, low bush with dark leaves brightened by corymbs of pretty light pink flowers in May, and at intervals all summer.
Can supply in all sizes.

CALLOSA ALBA—Large flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer.
18 to 24 in. and 2 to 3 ft. only.

CALLOSA ROSEA—Dense, low-growing bushes with rose colored flowers in small, flat heads; grows freely and blooms nearly all summer.
2 to 3 ft. and 3 to 4 ft. only.

SPIREA—TALLER SORTS

Price, except where noted:	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.30	\$3.30
2 to 3 ft. ....	.35	3.85
3 to 4 ft. ....	.45	4.95
4 to 5 ft. ....	.60	6.60

BILLARDI ALBA—A narrow, dense shrub 6 feet high, with dense panicles of rich white flowers from July on. 3 to 4 ft. and 4 to 5 ft. sizes only.

NOBLEANA—Of upright growth; flowers light pink in dense pyramidal panicles. One of the best summer blooming Spireas.
2 to 3 ft. and 3 to 4 ft. sizes only.

PRUNIFOLIA FL. PL.—(Bridal Wreath). Shining dark green foliage turning orange in fall. Small, double-white flowers borne close to the branches, making long snow-white garlands.
2 to 3 ft. and 3 to 4 ft. sizes only.

REEVESIANA—Throwing out long branches that curve gracefully and covered with clusters of double white flowers.
2 to 3 ft. and 3 to 4 ft. sizes only.

VAN HOUTTEI—The grandest of all the Spireas, and one of the very best of all shrubs; a complete fountain of pure white bloom in May and June.
18 to 24 in.; 2 to 3 ft. and 3 to 4 ft. sizes.

THUNBERGII—Forms a dense feathery bush, 3 to 5 feet high, the foliage in autumn changing to bright red and orange. Flowers pure white, borne in feathery masses in early spring. One of the most desirable of all the Spireas.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in. ....	.25	\$2.50
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	3.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.45	4.50

SAMBUCUS

SAMBUCUS AUREA—Golden Elder. A distinctive variety with large, bright yellow foliage. Flowers in large flat showy clusters.

	Each.	Doz.
5 to 6 ft.		\$1.00

STEPHANANDRA

FLEXUOSA—Graceful drooping habit; leaves finely cut; flowers creamy white in June. In fall the foliage assumes brilliant reddish tints.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	\$5.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	8.25

STYRAX

STYRAX JAPONICA—An exceedingly desirable small tree or shrub that is covered in June with fragrant, drooping racemes of white flowers. A splendid plant for individual planting at conspicuous places or in connection with other trees and shrubs. Its many desirable features have not heretofore been fully appreciated.

	Each.	Doz.
3 to 4 ft. ....	.65	\$7.15
4 to 5 ft. ....	.75	



Spirea Thunbergii.



White Snowberry.

SYMPHORICARPOS—St. Peter's Wort

RACEMOSUS—Snowberry. An upright low-growing shrub with pink flowers in July, which is valued for its waxy, showy white berries in fall. Very effective in mass in the shrubby border.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.35	\$3.85
2 to 3 ft. ....	.45	4.95
3 to 4 ft. ....	.60	6.60

VULGARIS—(Coral Berry, or Indian Currant). Vigorous, quick growing shrub; covered with reddish-purple berries, which persist all winter. Excellent for borders.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.30	\$3.30
3 to 4 ft. ....	.40	4.40



Purple Lilac.

SYRINGA—Lilac

The Lilac is one of the most popular hardy spring flowers, not only for the garden but for cutting. Its sweet fragrance fills the air, and the beautiful shrub has no equal among the spring-blooming flowers.

Prices, except where noted, as follows:	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.25	\$2.75
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	3.85
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	5.50

Single Varieties

JOSIKAEA S.—Dark shining leaves and purple flowers.

MARLY RUBRA—Purplish red.

VULGARIS—Common Purple Lilac. Flowers purple; very fragrant.

VULGARIS ALBA—Common White Lilac. White flowers.

JAPONICA—(Japan Tree Lilac.) Grows to 30 feet, and makes a beautiful lawn specimen. Flowers appear in great profusion during June or July, creamy white in slender plumes 15 to 20 inches long.



Lilac.

Double Varieties

COMTE HORACE DE CHOISEUL—Reddish violet. 12 to 18 and 18 to 24 in. sizes only.

MICHAEL BUCKNER—Pale Lilac, double.

VIOLET DOUBLE—Handsome flowers. 3 to 4 ft. size also at 75 cts. each.

VIRGINITE—Double flowers of a delicate soft rose-color; nicely perfumed.

CHARLES JOLY (D)—Rather low in growth. Compact flower heads very rich, violet and wine purple.

ALPHONSE LAVALLEE (D)—Blue, shading to violet; very large.

LEON SIMON—Double flowers of blue-crimson.

PYRAMIDALIS—Rose-lilac flowers of rich color.

*SELECT your flowering shrubs
so as to have flowers from
Spring until Fall.*



Tamarix.

TAMARIX

AESTIVALIS—Very vigorous; branches grow 5 to 7 feet in one season, and are covered in July and August with light rosy carmine flowers; very light and feathery.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40	\$4.40
3 to 4 ft. ....	.60	6.60

VIBURNUM

LANTANA—Wayfaring Tree. Large shrub; white flowers in large clusters in April, followed by red fruit; has peculiar soft leaves.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.35	\$3.85
18 to 24 in. ....	.45	4.95

OPULUS—High Bush Cranberry. Very fine in flower, berries are scarlet and hang on during winter.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.35	\$3.85

OPULUS STERILIS—Common Snowball. Dense and spreading in growth and very attractive while in bloom. Flowers white in large clusters in May and June.

	Each.	Each.
18 to 24 in.	\$.50	2 to 3 ft. ....\$ .75

PLICATUM—Japan Snowball. Strong growing shrub with spreading branches; large dark green, rough leaves. Flower clusters globose, about 3 inches across. One of the best shrubs in existence.

	Each	Each
18 to 24 in.	\$.60	2 to 3 ft. ....\$ .75

VITEX

VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS—Chaste Tree. A large shrub of rapid growth. The leaves are deeply cut and very ornamental. Flowers come in the summer and are produced in terminal panicles that are usually 5 to 7 inches long. We can supply in either white or lilac, as desired.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40	\$4.40
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	5.50

WEIGELA—Diervilla

It would be hard to suggest finer all-round shrubs than the different members of the Weigela family, the finest of our garden shrubs. They grow into magnificent high bushes of splendid shape and character, and can be used for many purposes. Great improvement has been made in the color and size of their flower by hybridizers, and it is now possible to obtain Weigelas ranging in color from pure white to deep carmine.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.30	\$3.30
2 to 3 ft. ....	.40	4.40
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	5.50

AMABILLIS—Deep pink flowers. One of the best.

ROSEA—An elegant sort with abundance of rose-colored flowers.

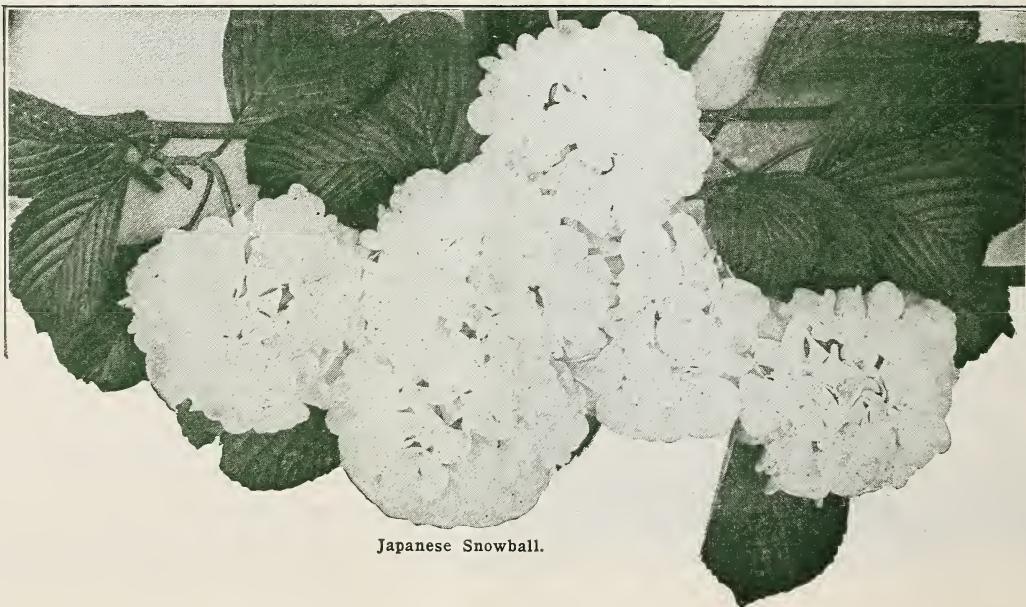
18 to 24 in. and 2 to 3 ft. sizes only.

ARBOREA GRANDIFLORA—A choice variety blooming in profusion during spring with pinkish-white blossoms.

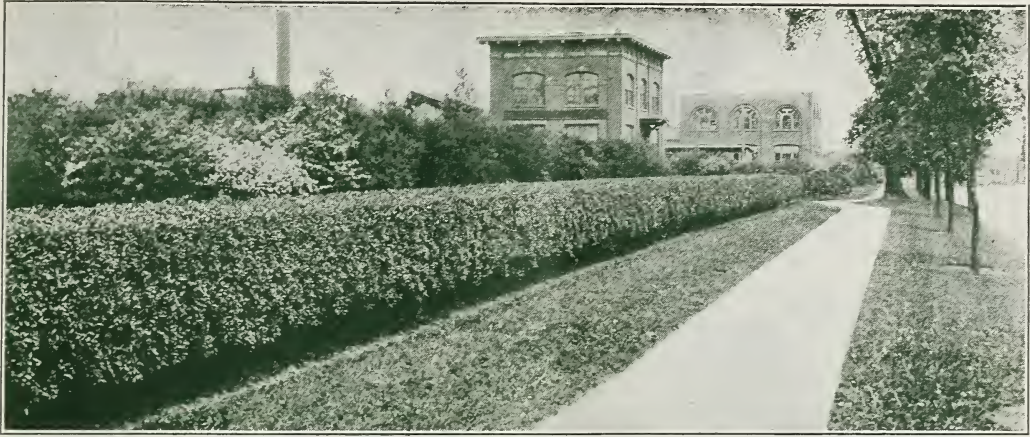
W. EVA RATHKE—A charming new Weigela; flowers brilliant crimson; a beautiful, distinct, clear shade. Mid-summer.

	Each.	Each.
18 to 24 in.	\$.40	3 to 4 ft. ....\$ .75
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4 to 5 ft. ....1.00

OUR shrubs are dug fresh when shipment is made; no storage stock when you buy from us.



Japanese Snowball.



Hedge of California Privet.

Ornamental Hedge Plants

From the following list a hedge appropriate for any position can be selected, either natural, formal, defensive, or for screen purposes. As a general rule, hedge plants should be set low so that the branches of the many stems appear to start from the ground and the top well cut back, say to within six or eight inches of the ground. In this way a good solid hedge can be secured with plenty of body near the ground.

The ground should be well prepared before planting. Open trench fifteen to eighteen inches deep and fully as wide. Then set plants about six inches apart, in case of privet, and fill the trench with good rich soil. Be careful to pack dirt around the roots well. The same soil might be used, provided a liberal quantity of well-rotted cow manure is added. This will insure rapid and strong root growth, which means strong top growth, and will more than repay for the additional trouble and expense.

ALTHEA

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS—Rose of Sharon. Plant one to two feet apart.

Althea in Variety—

	Per 100.	Per 100.
2 to 3 ft.	\$25.00	4 to 5 ft. 40.00
3 to 4 ft.	30.00	

BARBERRY

BARBERRY (*Berberis Thunbergi*)—This charming plant as a hedge is a model of beauty and utility, owing to the brilliant autumnal tints of its foliage and abundant crops of scarlet fruit. In our opinion nothing adds tone to a real nice place like a properly treated Barberry hedge. The natural effect cannot be surpassed. Requires very little trimming.

2-year plants, 12 to 18 inches, per 100.....\$20.00

AMOR RIVER PRIVET

AMOR RIVER PRIVET—Evergreen Privet. Southern variety, of erect, compact habit, with small, dark green leaves. Makes a beautiful hedge and remains evergreen the year around. Plant 6 inches apart.

	Per 100.	Per 1,000.
8 to 12 in.	\$ 4.00	\$ 35.00
12 to 18 in.	5.00	45.00
18 to 24 in.	7.00	60.00
2 to 3 ft.	9.00	80.00

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

OVALIFOLIUM—California Privet. A vigorous grower and widely known as a hedge plant. Has glossy green foliage which is retained very late in mild winters. Plant 6 inches apart.

	Per 100.	Per 1,000.
6 to 12 in.	\$ 4.00	\$ 35.00
12 to 18 in.	5.00	45.00
18 to 24 in.	6.50	60.00
24 to 36 in. cut back.....	8.00	75.00
3 to 4 ft. cut back.....	12.00	110.00

SPIREAS

S. VANHOUTTE—

	Per 100.	Per 100.
2 to 3 ft.	\$27.50	4 to 5 ft.....\$40.00

S. THUNBERGII—Bushy.

	Per 100.
12 to 18 in.	\$20.00



Japan Barberry.



Honeysuckle.

Climbing Vines

Climbing Vines are well adapted for covering walls, pergolas, rocks, and are also useful for planting on banks which are too steep to mow, and they also keep the ground from washing. If you have an old tree anywhere on your place that is dead in the top there is no way of fixing it that will be more ornamental than to plant a Virginia Creeper or a Wistaria at the base, and give it plenty of nourishment, and train it up through the branches. There is nothing more beautiful than the Wistaria when in bloom, and the Virginia Creeper gives a bright bit of color when it turns to scarlet in the fall.

To get the best results from Climbing Vines they must be planted in good soil, and if you find the ground is not rich enough dig the hole much larger than you otherwise would and fill with a good, rich soil.

AMPELOPSIS

A. VEITCHEI—Japanese or Boston Ivy. A deciduous vine of rapid growth, having clusters of blue berries in fall with handsome green foliage assuming charming tints in fall. Perfectly hardy, and the most popular of all climbers. Clings firmly and densely to any hard surface.

	Each.	Doz.
1-year plants	\$.35	\$3.85
2-year plants .....	.50	5.50



Ampelopsis Veitchei.



Clematis Paniculata.

Use Vines for hiding unsightly objects and for screens on porches.



Flowers of Scarlet Trumpet Vine.

BIGNONIA—Trumpet Vine

BIGNONIA RADICANS—Trumpet Vine. A vigorous, native, hardy climbing vine with orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers, in July and August. 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen, \$25.00 per 100.

CELASTRUS

CELASTRUS SCANDENS (Bittersweet)—Handsone, glossy foliage and large clusters of beautiful, orange crimson fruits retained all winter. Its graceful sprays of berries make charming winter house decorations.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.35	\$3.85



Large Flowering Clematis.

CLEMATIS

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—Japanese Clematis. Flowers white, star-shaped, produced during the summer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of fragrant flowers the foliage is handsome.

Strong	Each.	Doz.
plants.....	\$.50	\$5.00

Large Flowering Clematis

CLEMATIS JACK-MANNI—Large and intense violet-purple; free and abundant bloomer.

Strong	Each.	Doz.
plants.....	\$.75	\$7.50

HEDERA—Ivy

HEDERA HELIX—English Ivy. This popular evergreen vine with medium-size dark green leaves is extensively used in this country for covering brick and stone walls and dwellings.

	Each.	Doz.
3-inch pot plants, strong.....	\$.25	\$2.75 \$20.00

GELSEMIUM

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS—One of the finest evergreen vines, with small, rich green foliage. Flowers yellow. A most desirable climber, and especially effective when planted by white columns.

	Each.
Strong plants	\$.50

KUDZU VINE

KUDZU VINE—(*Pueraria Thunbergiana*). Large foliage and dense shade, growing 50 feet in one season. Flowers plentiful in August; rosy-purple, pea-shaped—in small racemes, 50c each; \$5.00 dozen.

LONICERA—Honeysuckle

Their twining qualities are all that can be desired, but the delightful fragrance of their flowers makes their strongest bid for favor. The Honeysuckle perfume is remembered and loved throughout the world.

VAR. HALLEANA—Color, an intermingling of white and yellow; extremely fragrant and most satisfactory. This variety is most often found growing on porch trellises or used as a covering for unsightly fences.

	Each.	Doz.
2 year	\$.25	\$2.75



Wistaria.

WISTARIA

CHINENSIS—Chinese Wistaria (White and Purple). A very strong grower; it climbs high and twines tightly. Flowers sky blue in drooping clusters in early spring.

	Each.	Doz.
2 year	\$.50	\$5.00

WISTARIA MULTIJUGA—A Chinese species having purple flowers borne in long, open clusters. One of the most artistic of the group.

	Each.	Doz.
2 year	\$.50	\$5.50

*USE climbing vines for covering
old stumps, porches and
screens.*

Ornamental Shade Trees

We are offering a nice lot of shade and ornamental trees this season which consist of only such varieties as possess distinctive decorative merit, suitable for lawn, park, avenue and street planting. In our list will be found the most popular and adapted kinds, also many rare and desirable sorts.

Planting.—To insure successful results the ground should be well prepared before planting, enriching the soil removed, if necessary, with well decayed manure which should be well mixed. The hole should be dug at least two feet wider than the diameter of spread of the roots of the tree planted and about one inch deeper than the nursery soil line indicated on the stem. The roots should be spread out in a natural way, filling in with fine soil, and the soil pressed to the roots very firmly with the feet. Do not allow the roots to be exposed to the sun or drying wind, being careful to keep the roots in a moist condition until planting is done. Should trees be received in a frozen condition, put them in a cool, dark place and allow to thaw gradually.

With shade trees we want to emphasize the necessity of a mulch after planting. This consists of straw (or similar material) placed around the base of the tree about six or eight inches high and a little wider than the width of the hole. Allow this to stay on one year and it will practically insure the tree's life.

BEECH—Fagus

FERRUGINEA—American Beech. Compact, medium sized tree, smooth dark gray bark, glossy foliage. A beautiful specimen tree for lawn.

Each.	Each.
3 to 4 ft. ....\$1.00	4 to 6 ft. ....\$1.50

BIRCH—Betula

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH—A very attractive tree with white bark.

Each.	Each.
3 to 4 ft. ....\$ .75	6 to 8 ft. ....\$1.50
4 to 6 ft. ....1.00	

CATALPA

BUNGEI—Globe Headed Catalpa. Top grafted on tall stems, it forms an umbrella-shaped head very effective for formal planting.

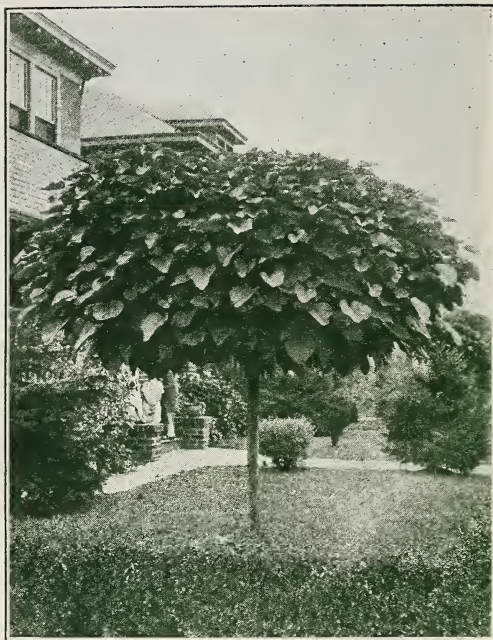
Each.	Each.
1-year heads, 5 to 6 ft. stems.....\$1.75	
2-year heads, 5 to 6 ft. stems.....2.50	

SPECIOSA—Indian Bean Tree. Open, spreading and irregular in growth. Leaves often twelve inches long. Flowers fragrant, in large terminal clusters in July.

Each.
4 to 5 ft. ....\$ .50



European White Birch.



Catalpa Bungei.

CERASUS—The Flowering Cherries

DOUBLE PINK—(C. Sieboldi). Semi-double flowers, white tinged with red.

Each.	Each.
2 to 3 ft. ....\$2.50	3 to 4 ft. ....\$3.00

JAPAN WEeping—A weeping form worked on 4 to 6 feet stems, the pendulous limbs drooping to the ground. A beautiful object when covered with its rosy masses of bloom in early spring.

Each.
4 to 6 ft. ....\$5.00

CERCIS—Judas Tree

CANADENSIS—Red Bud or American Judas. A fast growing, round-headed tree, with large, leathery, heart-shaped leaves. In spring the branches are covered with reddish-purple flowers before the leaves appear.

Each.	Each.
2 to 3 ft. ....\$ .50	4 to 6 ft. ....\$1.00
3 to 4 ft. ....\$ .75	

DOGWOOD—Cornus

FLORIDA RUBRA—Red-Flowering Dogwood. A deep pink flowering form of above. A most effective tree early in the season when in bloom.

Each.	Each.
18 to 24 in. ....\$2.25	3 to 4 ft. ....\$5.00
2 to 3 ft.3.00	

ELMS—Ulmus

AMERICANA—American Elm. A native tree of rapid and stately growth; branches long and graceful. Very extensively planted.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00	\$11.00

CORK ELM—*Ulmus Alatus*. A tree of native origin, attaining 100 feet, with spreading branches, forming a round-topped head. Branches thickly veined with corky bark.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00	\$11.00

KOELREUTERIA

PANICULATA—Varnish Tree. A pretty lawn tree, with pinnate blue-green leaves. Flowers orange-yellow in large upright panicles. Ultimate height 20 to 30 feet.

	Each.	Each.
5 to 6 ft.	\$1.25	6 to 8 ft. \$1.50

MAIDEN HAIR TREE

GINKGO BILOBA—A cone-bearing tree with deciduous foliage; medium size and rapid growth, foliage resembles that of maiden hair fern.

	Each.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.50



Pink Flowering Dogwood.

LIQUIDAMBER—Sweet Gum

STYRACIFLUA—This beautiful native has forced itself into the nursery trade by popular demand on account of its wonderful fall coloring. It also makes a very desirable shade tree.

	Each.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.25

LINDEN—American

TILIA AMERICANA—A stately tree, growing 60 to 80 feet tall, with large, shining cordate leaves. Its flowers appear in July.

	Each.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00

MAPLES

No family tree is more widely used for general purposes than the Maple. Its fine effect in general outline and fall tints is not surpassed by any other tree. Its foliage gives a pleasing shade, continuing from early spring to late fall.

NORWAY MAPLE—Perhaps the most popular shade tree. Vigorous grower, of spreading rounded form but compact habit. Foliage dark, shining green. One of the best trees for lawn or street planting.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.50	\$16.50
8 to 10 ft.	2.00	22.00



American Linden.

SUGAR OR ROCK MAPLE—Chieftain of its clan—straight, spreading, symmetrical. It grows well except in damp, soggy soils, and roots deeply, allowing grass to grow close about its trunk. Its bold leaves have very rich autumn tints of clear yellow and scarlet.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00	\$11.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.50	16.50
10 to 12 ft.	2.00	22.00
2 to 3 in. Cal. topped back.....	3.00	
3 to 4 in. Cal. topped back.....	6.00	



American Elm.

ASH-LEAVED MAPLE (*Acer Negundo*)—Tree of spreading growth and medium height. Leaves light green, resembling those of Elder.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00	\$11.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.50	16.50
10 to 12 ft.	2.00	22.00

SCARLET OR RED MAPLE—A large tree with spreading branches. The earliest Maple to bloom, its beautiful red flowers appearing in late winter. In the fall its leaves turn to the most brilliant shades of red and scarlet.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00	\$11.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.50	16.50

SILVER MAPLE—A very desirable rapid growing shade tree of native origin. Grows to a large size with irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silver beneath.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$.60	\$ 6.60
8 to 10 ft.	1.00	11.00
10 to 12 ft.	1.50	



Norway Maple.

JAPANESE MAPLES

Japanese Maples are extremely useful in landscape work and for their wonderful coloring and artistic habit. They are of dwarf growth and have variously shaped leaves; some are very finely cut-leaved. In color they range from green to shades of purplish red. They will do well in partial shade.

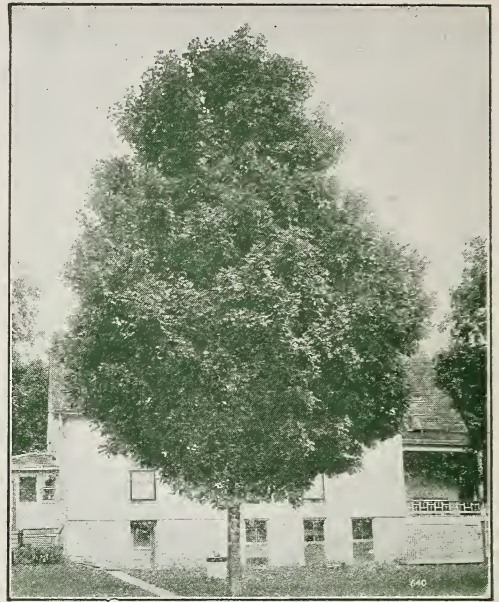
GREEN JAPANESE MAPLE — (*Acer Polymorphum*).

	Each.	Doz.
Foliage small, star-shaped, green in color, which in autumn assumes bronzy tints of red.		
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00	\$11.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.25	13.75

MIMOSA TREE

A low growing tree with spreading branches, forming a flat-topped head. Foliage finely divided; pinkish flowers borne in terminal clusters.

	Each.	Doz.
4 to 5 ft.	\$.75	\$ 8.25
5 to 6 ft.	1.00	11.00
6 to 8 ft.	1.50	16.50



Sugar Maple.

TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY

The most graceful and hardy weeping tree in existence. Forms a perfect shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground. In light, airy gracefulness, delicacy of form and motion, it is without a rival. It has a beautiful foliage, is hardy, safe and easy to transplant. Admirably adapted for small or large grounds, or for cemetery planting. Each \$3.50

OAK—Quercus

PIN OAK—(*Q. Palustris*). It is the most popular of all Oaks. Foliage is deep shining green in autumn, fading to a brilliant scarlet. For street and avenue planting it has no superior.

	Each.	Each.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.25	2-inch caliper.....
8 to 10 ft.	1.75	\$2.50

WILLOW OAK—(*Q. Phellos*). A very graceful variety with narrow willow-like leaves. A well known native tree, and in much demand for street and lawn planting.

	Each.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.25



Japanese Maple.



PLANE TREE

AMERICAN SYCAMORE—A well-known variety largely used for lawn and street planting. Attains a great height.

	Each.	10 to 12 ft.	Each.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00		\$1.75
ORIENTAL PLANE —Well known street shade tree; very similar to the American variety.			
6 to 8 ft.			\$1.25

CHINESE POPLAR

A tall, rapid-growing, small-leaved variety. Poplar of upright, pyramidal habit and a good grower.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00	\$11.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.25	.....
10 to 12 ft.	1.50	.....

LOMBARDY POPLAR

A tall, columnar form that is in contrast to the more rounded outline of other trees. For producing this contrast it is much valued in collections of trees on large lawns or public grounds. In smaller areas it also accentuates certain vistas or makes a more pronounced effect when used individually in certain locations where a tree of this type is especially desirable. Being low-branched and of quick growth make it especially well suited to screen planting. It is surprising how soon a planting of these trees will shut out those unsightly objects which so often make certain views rather undesirable. When planting for this purpose set the trees from four to six feet apart, preferably the former when a dense screen is desired. Their height can be controlled by cutting off a little of the top every few years.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
6 to 8 ft.	\$.50	\$5.50	\$45.00
8 to 10 ft.	.75	8.25	60.00
10 to 12 ft.	1.00	11.00	80.00



Tea's Weeping Mulberry.



Lombardy Poplar.

FLOWERING PEACH

DOUBLE—Red and White. A most beautiful small tree rarely over 20 feet tall; at its blossoming time in May every twig and branch bright with beautifully formed flowers, rendering the tree showy and attractive at a great distance.

Each.		Each.	
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50	4 to 5 ft.	\$1.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75		

Can supply white in 2 to 3 ft. and 3 to 4 ft. sizes only.

PRUNUS PISSARDI

PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM—A distinct and handsome small tree, covered with a mass of small, white, single flowers in spring; later, with showy pinkish purple leaves that deepen in color to the end of the season.

Each.		Each.	
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00	4 to 6 ft.	\$1.25



Texas Umbrella Tree.

PRUNUS TRILOBA

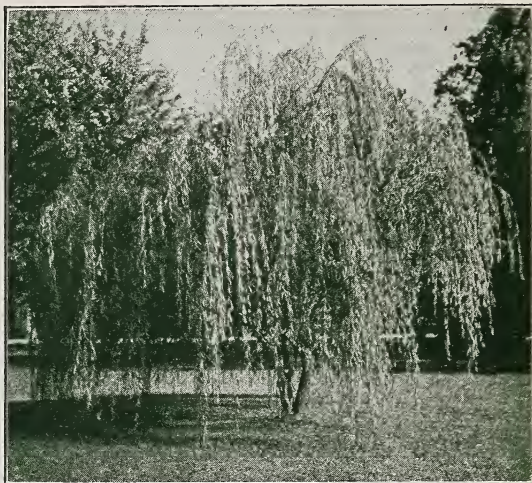
DOUBLE FLOWERING PLUM—Produces double pink flowers in May about an inch across in diameter, resembling a little rose. Usually grows to a height of about six feet. Very attractive.

Each.	
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.25

TEXAS UMBRELLA

Dwarf tree with numerous branches, forming an umbrella-like head.

Each.	
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.25



Weeping Willow.

SALIX—Willow

PUSSY WILLOW—S. Caprea Discolor. A low growing tree. 10 to 12 feet high with smooth, bright green leaves. Blooms very early in spring before the leaves appear, having the appearance of numerous balls, enveloped in long, silky hairs.

Each.		Doz.	
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50		\$5.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75		8.25
4 to 6 ft.	1.00		11.00

LAUREL-LEAF WILLOW—Of upright growth; foliage dark green and stiff.

Each.		Doz.	
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40		\$4.40
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50		5.50

WISCONSIN WEEPING WILLOW—A graceful weeping tree growing to large size, and is especially adapted to moist soil.

Each.	
4 to 6 ft.	\$1.00

TULIP TREE

Pyramidal in growth. Bark smooth; leaves large and smooth. Flowers resemble Tulips.

Each.		Doz.	
6 to 8 ft.	\$.75		\$8.25
8 to 10 ft.	1.00		11.00
10 to 12 ft.	1.50		16.50



Avenue of Sugar Maples.



Hardy Climbing Roses for Fall and Spring Planting

Any reasonable sized trellis can be covered in two years by using our two-year field-grown Roses. These are all healthy, hardy, vigorous plants, and if planted this fall, should begin to bloom some next spring.

Prices for all (except where noted): Strong, 2-year. field-grown roses, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 dozen.

AMERICAN PILLAR—Large single flowers of rich rosy-pink, approaching brilliant carmine with golden yellow stamens. A profusion of blooms almost covering the foliage. A vigorous grower and valuable climber. 75c each.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Climbing. Crimson flower, 3 to 4 inches in diameter; well formed, fragrant, strong grower, holds foliage late; blooms in May and June and occasionally during the summer. 75c each.

AVIATEUR BLERIOT (New)—Exquisite little buds of saffron yellow shaded apricot; opening to a lighter tone. The bloom occurs in open clusters, emitting an unusual but very pleasing magnolia fragrance. Glossy foliage and good thrifty growth. 75c each.

CLIMBING BALDWIN—Climbing form of that popular pink Baldwin. 75c each.

BONNIE PRINCE—This new, pure white climber, is a strong, vigorous Rambler, free-flowering, pure snow-white, similar in form to Paul's Scarlet Climber. This will no doubt supersede all other hardy white climbing Roses.

CLIMBING COLUMBIA—The bush Columbia has proved to be one of the finest of the pink garden Roses, and this climbing form, which is exactly the same except that it is a vigorous climber, is a Rose of great value. 75c each.

CLIMBING METEOR—Grows 10 to 15 feet in a season; blooms freely and persistently; deep, rich, velvety crimson; hardy with protection. 75c each.

CLIMBING GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—A climbing tea rose, dazzling crimson. Very desirable. 75c each.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—The famous crimson-clustered climbing rose. Flowers are produced from ground to tips, in large pyramidal clusters.

DOCTOR VAN FLEET—One of the new type of climbers which combines absolute hardness with flowers large as the tender sorts of Tea and Noisette class. This variety shows a mass of beautiful clustered buds, which open out into large, shapely flowers; delicate flesh white. An admirable cutting variety with stems 12 to 18 in. long. Price, 75c each.

DOROTHY PERKINS—Deep pink, double flowers in large clusters. Foliage deep green, glossy. One of the best.

EXCELSA—Red Dorothy Perkins. Almost every eye on a shoot produces a cluster of bright red blossoms. Flowers are large and double.



Paul's Scarlet Climber.

GARDENIA—Buds bright yellow; flowers cream. Very hardy.

MARY WALLACE—A pillar Rose, making a fine, strong, self-supporting plant 6 to 8 feet high, with large glossy foliage, blooming with great freedom in spring and bearing a considerable number of fine buds in summer and fall. Flowers very large, generally exceeding 4 inches across; well formed, semi-double, of a bright clear rose-pink with salmon base to the petals. 75c each.

MICROPHYLLA ALBA—A most vigorous growing; very hardy; semi-double flowers of creamy-white. The Keystone Rose.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER—Winner of gold medal as best new climbing Rose at National Rose Society's Exhibition. Flowers are brilliant scarlet, shaded crimson; large semi-double. Corresponds with Cl. Am. Beauty, Dr. Van Fleet, etc., as to size, shape and habit. Blooms during a long period, holding in flower after many of the June bloomers have dropped their petals. 75c each.

PILLAR OF GOLD—Rosy-pink, base of petals yellow. Sometimes almost solid pink. Very large and double in the center. Price, 75c each.

SILVER MOON—A wonderful new variety. Extra large flowers of a brilliant silvery white with heavy yellow stamens. Fine foliage. Price, 75c each.

TAUSENDSCHOEN OR THOUSAND BEAUTIES—Bright clusters of blossoms varying in color from flushed white to rosy-carmine. A vigorous hardy climber with few thorns.

VEICHENBLAU—Blue Rose. Rosy-lilac changing to metallic blue.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS—Double white flowers in large clusters. Foliage deep glossy green.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON—Yellow constant blooming Climber. One of the best. 75c each.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

The Hybrid Perpetual Roses can be grown successfully in any warm spot, sheltered from strong winds, if the soil is a deep rich loam. A clay soil is preferable, and as the rose is a gross feeder, an occasional top dressing of well-rotted manure is beneficial. It is very important in planting roses to set them deeply. After planting, the top should be cut off to within 3 or 4 inches of the ground. If the ground is dry, a liberal application of water should be given. The plants should not be allowed to grow coarse and tall, but each year in early spring they should be cut back to within 6 or 8 inches of the ground. Plants set sufficiently deep do not winter kill. It is well to apply a heavy mulch of leaves or strawy manure late in the fall when the growth is well ripened.

Prices—Strong field-grown plants, 60c each; \$6.60 per dozen (except where noted).



American Pillar.

ANNA DE DIESBACH—Brilliant rose color, very large and broad leaves.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—The White American Beauty or Snow Queen. An everywhere hardy, vigorous grower, with bright green leaves, delicately veined; splendid long buds and magnificent snow-white blooms with large saucer-shaped petals. Rightly named and deservedly a prize winner. 75c each.

MARSHALL P. WILDER—Scarlet-crimson, richly shaded maroon.

MAGNA CHARTA—Pink, with shadings of carmine, large, globular; very profuse bloomer; long, stiff stems, foliage and wood light green, with numerous dark spines.



Dorothy Perkins Roses.



General Jacqueminot.

PAUL NEYRON—Color transparent pink, good tough foliage; wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation, often measuring 6 inches across. A free bloomer. 75c each.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—Brilliant scarlet-crimson; an old favorite and one of the best known Roses in cultivation, does well everywhere.

RUGOSA ROSES

These Rugosa Roses make strong bushes 4 to 6 feet high. Leaves dark green. Rugosa are not affected by insects or disease. Flowers single, sometimes more than 2 inches across, very showy. Fruit brick red, sometimes 1 inch across, very ornamental. Very hardy and intensely fragrant. Price, 50c each; \$5.50 per dozen.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON—Pure double white on long stems. A continuous bloomer and very fine.

CONRAD FRED. MEYER—An early flowering Hybrid combining the ornamental qualities of its Rugosa foliage with the blossom beauty and perfume of the Hybrid Perpetuals. Flowers large, cup-shaped and double; of a delicate silvery pink.



Paul Neyron.

ROSA RUGOSA—Japanese Rose. An upright shrub with spreading branches densely beset with spines and prickles; leaves dark, lustrous green; beautiful single red or white flowers in May and intermittently all summer. These ripen into beautiful red vessels, which are also very ornamental.

F. J. GROOTENDORST—This is a new type of Rose which might properly be called a Rugosa Baby Rambler, it being a cross between Rugosa and the crimson Baby Rambler. Imagine a shrub-like Rugosa Rose covered with trusses of crimson Baby Rambler Roses and you will have a fair conception of this new hybrid variety. It is not a Rose that you want to plant in your bed or Hybrid-Tea or Hybrid Perpetual Roses, but is valuable to plant as an isolated specimen or in a mass in a bed in an exposed position or among shrubs in the shrubbery border or use it for an everblooming hedge for which purpose it is admirably adapted. It is absolutely hardy and continues in bloom until late in the fall. 75c.

ROSA HUGONIS

New Golden Chinese Briar

This species, recently introduced from China, is unlike any other Rose. It is of shrub-like habit of growth and naturally forms symmetrical bushes about 6 feet high, and the same in diameter. Its delicate yellow, single flowers are produced on long arching sprays early in May, every branch of the previous season's growth becomes lined on both sides to the very tips with these attractive flowers, and after it has finished flowering it remains an attractive decorative bush for the balance of the season; perfectly hardy. \$1.00 each.



Magna Charta.

BUSH ROSES

These varieties are very desirable in connection with shrubbery plantings as well as in groups by themselves. They are all vigorous growers and have handsome foliage. These qualities, added to their exceptional hardiness, render them very valuable plants for lawn and park planting.

Price, 40c each; \$4.40 per dozen.

SETIGERA—The Michigan or Prairie Rose. Large single flowers, of deep rose-color; fruits bright red; very ornamental and desirable.

ROSA BLANDA—Dense bright green foliage, flowers followed by red fruits; erect habit; good for mass planting. Red bark conspicuous in winter.

ROSA ACICULARIS—Dense bright green foliage, bright red fruit until quite late in fall; rapid grower.



Red Cochet.

MOSS ROSES

These roses are very hardy, vigorous-growing shrubs, thriving in almost any soil and climate. As the canes produce flowers only after being two years old, they should be pruned very little. Only the very old, useless canes should be cut out.

Strong, field-grown plants, 60c each; \$6.60 per dozen.

HENRY MARTIN—Medium-sized, rosy-red flowers, beautifully mossed.

MONTHLY ROSES

Blooming Continuously Through the Season

60c each; \$6.60 per dozen.

ALEXANDER HILL GRAY—Deep lemon-yellow; strongly scented. The largest and best pure yellow rose yet introduced.

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT—Soft light rose with heavy shadings. Healthy, vigorous and productive.

ECARLATE—A robust grower with medium-sized semi-double blooms, brilliant scarlet; blooms throughout the summer.

EUGENE E. MARLITT—Clusters of rose red flowers; strong grower.

ETOILE DE LYON—Bright sulphur-yellow; buds very large and full; constant bloomer.

FRANCISKA KRUGER—This is a wonderfully free flowering and hardy tea Rose with rosy-yellow blossoms throughout the summer.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—This is the finest and largest white Rose for summer blooming. The flowers are pure white and ideal in form. 75c each.



Safrano.

KILLARNEY—This is the best known of Dickson's famous Irish Hybrid-Tea Roses, and is one of the most popular of our garden Roses. In color it is a sparkling brilliant pink; the blooms are large, the buds long and pointed, the petals very large and of great substance.

LOS ANGELES—One of the grandest all-round Roses of American origin ever put on the market. Flowers large and continuous, in color a flame pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals.

LUXEMBURG—A fine large, fully double rose of vigorous branching habit, and unusual freedom for the color which is a rich golden yellow.

LADY HILLINGDON—A beautiful coppery shade of apricot yellow, beautiful in the bud; a strong, vigorous grower and very free flowering.

MAMAN COCHET—White. A sport from the grand French variety, Maman Cochet. Pure snowy white, and of a delicate tea fragrance.

MAMAN COCHET—Red. (Helen Gould.) It is claimed to be the largest flowering and freest blooming Hybrid Tea Rose in existence, and the most beautiful and satisfactory rose for general planting ever offered. Color is a rich, deep pink.

MAMAN COCHET—Pink. A magnificent, clear carmine pink. It is a very strong, vigorous grower, producing buds of large size and of ideal form. One of the grandest outdoor roses.



Burbank Rose.

PINK RADIANCE—Brilliant rosy carmine, shaded with rich pink tints. Large, full and of fine form.

RED RADIANCE—The wonderful, globular, heavy-stemmed "Radiance" duplicated in all respects except color; this sport form being a brilliant crimson.

SAFRANO—Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, frequently tinted with rose.

SUNBURST—Very select, with long spiral buds; a lovely bronzy yellow fading to apricot. This has been a great favorite for several years, not alone for its choice color, but because it is a very good garden Rose.

WM. R. SMITH—Cream color with soft pink shadings, the base of the petals buff-yellow, and center a heart of pink. One of the most beautiful roses grown, making large, rich foliage, strong upright canes and flowers that are simply perfect.

BABY RAMBLERS

CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER—Bright scarlet clusters throughout the summer.

ORLEANS—Geranium red, with a distinct center of pure white. Remarkably free blooming and of unexcelled keeping qualities; a great favorite. Although the flowers of this charming variety are numerous, they are not crowded, each individual bloom standing out distinctly in a most pleasing arrangement.

Hardy Perennials

Under this head we offer plants suitable for various effects, such as bed and border planting or for massing in front of other shrubs. These plants are of such easy culture that a quantity of them should be grown in every garden. As cut flowers, they are superior to annuals. The hardy perennials we offer below will furnish a constant supply of flowers from early spring until frost.

Prices on all perennials, except where noted, 15c each; \$1.50 per 12; \$12.00 per 100.



Aquilegia.

ACHILLEA—Ptarmica fl. pl. (The Pearl). The pure white flowers are borne in great profusion on strong, erect stems. 2 feet. June-September.

AGROSTEMMA CORONARIA (Mullein Pink)—Bright rosy crimson. Stout, erect-growing plants with silvery foliage, which contrasts well with the showy flowers, which are produced during June and July.

ALYSSUM SAXATILE COMPACTUM (Basket of Gold). Showy, bright yellow flowers, hardy perennials; excellent for rockwork and edge of border.

ANCHUSA ITALICA DROPMORE VARIETY—One of the best hardy perennials and becoming more popular each season, grows 3 to 5 feet high, and bears in abundance flowers of the richest gentian-blue during May and June.

ANTHEMIS KELWAYI (Hardy Marguerite)—A most satisfactory hardy perennial, bearing all summer daisy-like golden-yellow blossoms; excellent for cutting; 2 feet.

AQUILEGIA-COLUMBINE—Showy perennials, with delicate colored flower. Excellent for rockery.

Alpina—Rich blue.

Californica Hybrida—Mixed colors.

Chrysantha—Yellow.

Coerulea—Blue and white.

Double-Flowering, Mixed.

Improved Hybrids.

Long-Spurred Hybrids.

BAPTISTA AUSTRALIS—Blue False Indigo. A strong growing plant with deep blue, pea-shaped flowers in racemes. A showy plant, good for the mixed border. 2 to 3 feet. 6 mo.

BELLIS PERENNIS (Double Daisy)—The Giant sorts have but few flowers but these are of the largest size. The flowers of the other sorts are smaller but produced very freely.

Giant Rose—Mammoth flowers.

The Bride or Improved Snowball—The finest double white.

Double Quilled—A fine type. Mixed colors.

CAMPANULA CARPATICA—(Carpathian Harebell). A pretty species growing in compact tufts, not exceeding 8 inches high; flowers clear blue; held erect on wiry stems. It begins blooming in June, continuing until October. As an edging for a handy border or for the rockery it is unsurpassed.

CAMPANULA MEDIUM (Canterbury Blue Bells). We offer mixed colors only. Double or Single.

CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA—(Alba). Pure white flowers during June and July; 2 feet.

CERASTIUM—(Snow in Summer). Tomentosum. A desirable low-growing plant with silvery foliage and white flowers in June, suitable for the rockery.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—Hamlet. Beautiful violet red.

COREOPSIS—Lanceolata grandiflora. One of the most popular hardy plants. The flowers are a rich golden-yellow, of graceful form and invaluable for cutting; blooms the entire summer and autumn.

DAISY—Shasta. Large flowers; white petals with rich golden yellow centers. Good bloomer and an excellent border plant. 18 inches. 5-9 mo.

DELPHINIUM—Belladonna. Blooming from the end of June until cut down by hard frost. The clear turquoise-blue of its flowers is not equalled. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

DELPHINIUM—Bellamosum. This is a dark blue form of the popular light blue Belladonna, but with intensely rich, deep blue flowers. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

DELPHINIUM—Chinensis. A very pretty dwarf species, with fine feathery foliage and intense gentian-blue flowers in open panicles. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

DELPHINIUM—Gold Medal Hybrids. Vigorous, free blooming, with flower spikes 2 feet long. Grand assortment of colors ranging from lightest blue to purple. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.



Delphinium.



Digitalis (Foxglove).

DESMODIUM—Penduliflorum. Rosy purple or reddish flowers, arranged in pretty pendulous bunches. Very free flowering. Excellent as single specimens, or for massing in front of shrubberies. It is the latest-blooming shrub. 3 to 4 ft., 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS—Double Mixed (Hardy Garden Pinks). These old-fashioned pinks are noted for color and fragrance. Indispensable in every garden.



Gaillardia.

DIELYTRA OR DICENTRA (Bleeding Heart)—A hardy perennial with heart-shaped, rose colored flowers in drooping spikes. The base of the flower is furnished with two sheathlike spurs. One of the best border plants; perfectly hardy and easily cultivated. Flowers in April or May. The Bleeding Heart is one of the choicest members of the old-fashioned gardens. They prefer the shaded nooks in the border. 50c each.

DIGITALIS—(Foxglove). Handsome and highly ornamental hardy plants of stately growth, succeeding under almost all conditions, and with but little attention will give a wealth of flowers during June and July. They are now used extensively with good effect for naturalizing in shrubberies, the edge of woods and other half shady places; 3 to 5 feet.

D. Gloxiniaeflora—This is a fine strain of the ordinary Foxglove. **D. purpurea**, with handsome spotted Gloxinia-like flowers on long spikes.

Purple Rose White Mixed

Giant Shirley—The finest strain of Foxglove yet introduced.

ERYNGIUM AMETHYSTIUM—Sea Holly. 2 feet. July to September. Odd plants with deep-cut, spiny foliage and thistle-like flowers of a light gentian blue. "Campanula Blue." Decorative in hardy border and useful for winter bouquets.



Bleeding Heart.

FUNKIA MEDIO VARIEGATA—Plantin Lily. Handsome foliage margined with green, variegated through the center with white. Flowers purple. 18 inches. 7-8 mo.

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA—Blanket Flower. Daisy-like flowers in various shades of yellow, with dark brown centers. It lasts a long time in water when cut. 2 ft. 5-10 mo.

GEUM—(Avens). **Atrosanguineum Fl. Pl.** Beautiful hardy perennial, bearing profusely large, showy double dark-crimson flowers all through the summer; an elegant flower for bouquets.

MRS. BRADSHAW—Large double brilliant orange scarlet; in flower throughout the entire summer.

GYPHOPHYLLA PANICULATA DOUBLE SNOW WHITE—(New Double-flowering Baby's Breath). One of the most important hardy perennials of recent introduction. The plant grows from 3 to 3½ feet high, bearing its pretty little double white flowers in much-branched panicles which, when cut, can be used to great advantage with other flowers or by themselves as they retain their beauty for months. It is also a most desirable addition to the hardy border.

GYPHOPHYLLA (Baby's Breath)—**Paniculata.** Very branching or spreading, scant foliage plants, with scant foliage when in bloom. Of easiest culture in open, rather dry places. Desirable where a mass of delicate, misty bloom will fill in a bare place.



Japan Iris.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

EULALIA GRACILIMA UNIVITTATA—Japan Rush. Narrow green leaf with a silvery white mid-rib, perfectly hardy. Divisions, 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.

EULALIA JAPONICA VARIEGATA—Long, narrow leaves striped with green and white. Divisions, 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.

EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA—Zebra Grass. Leaves crossed every two or three inches by a band of yellow half an inch wide. Divisions, 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.

PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA VARIEGATA—Ribbon Grass. A low-growing form with green leaves, striped lengthwise with creamy white.

GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM (Pampas Grass). Produces showy plumes on stems, 6-8 feet high. Very effective, 50 cts. each.

ARUNDINARIA JAPONICA (Japanese Evergreen Bamboo). Six to ten feet high. Grows easily and spreads rapidly. Striking and attractive and useful for many artistic effects. Makes an effective screen. The canes make fine straight poles for fishing, etc. 2-3 ft. plants, \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 ft. \$2.50 each.

HEMEROCALLIS FLAVA—Lemon Lily. Good in dry or wet location or in clumps in front of shrubs. Fragrant lily-like flowers. 3 feet. 5-6 mo.

HEMEROCALLIS KWANSO FL. PL.—Double Orange Lily. More robust grower than above. Foliage large and handsome. 4 to 5 feet. 6-7 mo.

HELIOPSIS ZINNIAEFOLIA—A magnificent yellow garden flower superior to anything of its kind as a cut-flower; and on account of its even, rounded growth and continuously profuse bloom, one of the choicest subjects for medium borders. Plants grow about 2 feet high, bearing long stemmed, double, Zinnia-like flowers two to three inches across; a beautiful shade of pure yellow.

HIBISCUS—Mallow Marvels. Very large, showy flowers, 5 to 7 inches across, resembling hollyhocks. These showy flowers are produced all summer long. 4 to 5 feet. 8-10 mo.

Pink Red Mixed

HELIANTHEMUM MUTABILE (Rock Rose)—Splendid mixed colors. Low-growing evergreen plants, forming broad clumps, and which during their flowering season, July to September, are hidden by a mass of bloom; for the front of the border, the rockery, or a dry, sunny bank. Field grown plants should be trimmed back before planting, as they are otherwise hard to establish.

HOLLYHOCKS

This stately old plant is truly "King of the Garden." Hollyhocks inject so much of color and life and picturesque into tall backgrounds with their densely-set pillars ranging in height from 4 to 7 feet, ablaze throughout the summer with a thrilling suggestion of comfort and loving care.

DOUBLE FLOWERED.

NEWPORT PINK.

SALMON ROSE.

YELLOW.

MIXED.

IBERIS (Hardy Candytuft)—Sempervivons. Very dwarf and covered with a sheet of white, a particularly fine rock plant.

IRIS GERMANICA—GERMAN IRIS

The beauty of the Iris is proverbial; the very name refers us to the rainbow and the eye, two of nature's most beautiful objects. Irises flourish and flower exceedingly in an ordinary soil, however, they delight in well-rotted manure and deep, rich soil. Many are very thirsty subjects and adorn the margins of ponds and streams. They are also indispensable for shrubbery borders, etc., and are very effective. They are invaluable in the herbaceous borders both on account of their hardiness and easy culture, and for the lavish wealth of blossoms that crown their numerous stems. Large, handsome flowers of various colors and shades. Flowers borne on stout, erect, branched stalks, much taller than the clumps of spreading spear-like leaves. 2 to 3 feet. 5-6 mo. Prices of all below, 15c each; \$1.25 dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

Choice varieties of German Iris.

CELESTE—Delicate lavender-blue flowers.

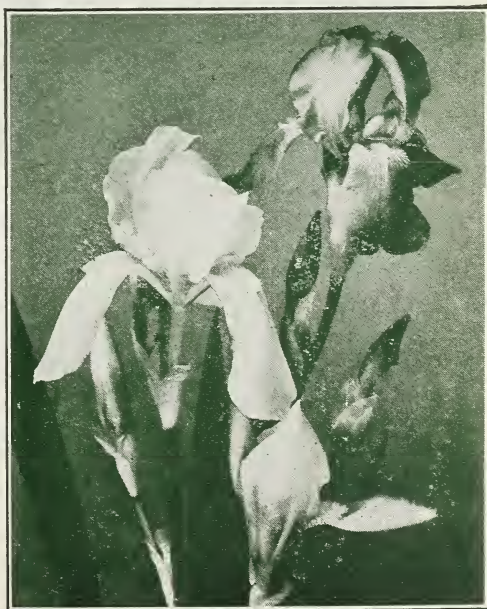
DONNA MARIE—Flowers white and shaded to lilac.

REBECCA—Golden Yellow.

WHITE—Large Choice

PURPLE—Extra nice—large.

PLANT perennials and have cut flowers for your table all Summer. We will help you to make the desired selection.



German Iris.

JAPAN IRIS

The grandest of all hardy Iris. Flowers are enormous, averaging 6 to 8 inches across, and of most gorgeous and exquisite colors, each flower usually showing several shades. 18 to 24 inches. They bloom in June and July. Prices for all below named sorts, 20c each; \$2.00 dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

- No. 10—Dark purple.
- No. 15—White, three large petals.
- No. 33—Dark blue, one of the best.
- No. 39—Dark red, three large petals.
- No. 43—Deep purple.
- No. 51—White with yellow base, six petals.
- No. 65—Deep red.
- No. 66—White petals, veined blue.
- No. 72—Deep blue.
- No. 85—White, six large petals.
- No. 90—Double reddish purple.
- No. 96—White, three large petals.
- No. 100—Lavender, tinged purple.

JAPAN IRIS—Mixed. These are all large flowering varieties, from which the names have been lost, and are offered at a lower rate on that account. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$9.00 per 100.

SPANISH IRIS (Iris Hispanica)

(Half Hardy—Give Protection)

These beautiful bulbous Iris have appropriately been called the "Orchids of the Hardy Flower Garden." For best effects they should be planted in beds or groups of twenty-five or more, the larger the number the finer the effect. They grow from 18 to 24 inches high, and bloom from the end of May on through June.

Purple and Mixed.

LATHRUS LATIFOLIA—Perennial Sweet Pea. A free flowering, easily cultivated plant, rapid in growth; thrives in any good soil; very hardy; particularly good for cutting. Color shades of pink. 4 to 5 feet. 7-9 mo.

LAVENDULA VERA—Sweet Lavender. Foliage silvery-grey. A good border plant, valued for its sweet scented leaves and flowers, which, if dried, will long retain their fragrance. Ultimate height, 1 to 2 feet. Flowers violet. 7-9 mo.

LIATRIS—Blazing Star, or Gay Feather. Most showy and attractive hardy perennial native plants, with long spikes of purple and rosy-purple flowers from July to September; 3 to 4 feet. Mixed varieties.

LINARIA—Cymbalaria. (Kenilworth Ivy, or Mother of Thousands). Lavender and purple. A charming, neat, hardy perennial trailing plant, suitable for baskets, vases, pots and rock work.

LINUM PERENNE—Blue Flax. Very attractive in clumps among other perennials, or in the rockery. Foliage delicate; flowers borne on slender, erect stems. Very hardy; thrive on any good soil, and is good for cutting. 1 to 2 feet; light blue flowers. 5-8 mo.

LUPINUS (Lupine) Polyphyllus Sorts. Effective hardy perennials, succeeding in any good garden soil; blooms in May and June; 3 feet.

LYCHNIS—Chalcedonica Jerusalem Cross. Handsome hardy perennial plants of easy culture, for massing in beds and borders; fine scarlet flowers.

LYTHRUM ROSEUM—Pink Loose Strife. Foliage willow-like; flowers in graceful spikes. Prefers a moist soil, and is good for cutting. 4 feet. 7-8 mo.

MYOSOTIS—Forget-me-not

Nearly everyone is familiar with the Forget-me-not which makes such beautiful pictures in the garden in early spring. They are alike charming in the border, rock garden, or by the waterside. They all like shade and a fair amount of moisture; use them freely as a ground cover for your Tulip or other bulb beds.

Alpestris Robusta Grandiflora—Clear blue, large flowering.

Alpestris—Mixed.

Palustris Semperflorens—The popular everblooming variety, clear blue flowers in sprays.

PAPAVR ORIENTALE (Oriental Poppy)—Tremendous scarlet, cup-shaped blooms of brightest crimson-scarlet, with large, purplish black blotches at base of petals, creating a wonderful contrast when bloom is fully open. Clumps of these throughout the border add a brilliancy that no other flower can provide.

PAPAVR NUDICAULE (Iceland Poppy)—The plant is of neat habit, forming a tuft of bright green fern-like foliage, from which spring, throughout the entire season, a profusion of slender, leafless stems 1 foot high, each graced with charming cup-shaped flowers.



Plant Perennials and Have Flowers All Summer.



Festiva Maxima Peony.

HERBACEOUS PEONIES—HARDY

Will Delight Your Garden in Early Spring.

Plant now—in the fall—to get the best results.

You surely should have Peonies in your garden, for no other flower approaches them for hardiness, freedom of bloom, fragrance, usefulness as cut flowers, and immunity from attacks of insects and disease.

Peony Culture—Peonies will grow almost anywhere. They thrive in partial shade, but best results are obtained when planted in deep, rich soil, about 2 inches below the surface, and have a sunny location. Plenty of water during the growing season is an added stimulus, and if liquid manure be applied at intervals of ten days, the grower will be amply repaid for his trouble in the increased size and coloring of the flower. Do not put manure on the stems when an application is made, as this will sometimes cause the plant to stop blooming. Do not expect too much of them the first year for they must first establish themselves.

Prices (except where noted): Strong divisions, 3 to 5 eyes. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

BARON ROTHSCHILD—Very large, rose pink.

COURRNE D'OR—Large with center of pale sulphur-yellow.

CRIMSON VICTORY—Dark crimson maroon, globular, compact and very double. Erect and strong grower. \$1.00 each.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON—Pure white with sulphur white center.

EDULIS SUPERBA—Crown type; very early. A most beautiful bright clear pink with silvery reflex that under good culture measure from seven to eight inches across. One of the most valuable Peonies. June rose fragrance.

FAUST—Lilac pink, large and free bloomer.



Queen Victoria Peony.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—About the largest and undoubtedly the most popular Peony of them all. High built flowers, long stiff stems, purest white; inner petals slightly tipped carmine. 60c each.

FELIX CROUSSE—Large, globular flowers. Color is exceptionally fine—a brilliant, dazzling ruby-red; bright and effective. \$1 each.

GRANDIFLORA SUPERBA—Sea-shell pink.

ISABELLE KARLITSKY—Large, light rose pink.

KARL ROSEFIELD—Semi-rose type; midseason. Very tall compact grower of stately habit and an A1 bloomer. Every shoot has a flower of rich, velvet crimson; a perfect ball; very brilliant and striking. The outstanding red at the 1926 Peony Show. \$1.25 each.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE—Bright violaceous red.

MONS. JULES ELIE—Makes an immense flower of pale lilac-rose with silvery reflex. \$1 each.

NOBILISSIMA—Dark rose.

ODORATA—Yellowish white.

PAGANINE—Rose, salmon center.

QUEEN VICTORIA—Pure white. Very fine.

ROSE D'AMOUR—Large, the color of the guards is a deep satiny rose.

REEVESIANA PLENA—Violet-rose.

ROSA SUPERBA—Rosy-pink.

TRICOLOR GRANDIFLORA—Rose; center light rose and salmon.

EARLY FLOWERING PEONY—Officialis Rubra. The first peonies to bloom, 2 to 3 weeks ahead of the others. Deep red semi-double flowers.



Perennial Phlox.

PEONIES BY COLOR AND MIXED

Strong divided roots, 3 to 5 eyes, in colors white, pink and red, 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen. By mail, postpaid, 45c each; \$4.30 per dozen.

Mixed plants of various colors, 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen. By mail, postpaid, 35c each; \$3.30 per dozen.

PHLOX—Perennial Phlox

Probably no other plant plays an important part in garden making as the phlox. They are among the showiest and most valuable of all perennials, and like many other plants, their beauty is best displayed when planted in groups, alone, or in beds with other perennials. They are very easily grown and require little care after being planted.

These Phlox range in height from 18 to 36 inches, and bloom continuously from July until October. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

BARON VON DEDEM—Cherry red.

B. COMTE—Rich French purple.

BEACON—Brilliant cherry-red.

ECLAIREUR—Large trusses of carmine red flowers. Very free bloomer.

ELIZABETH CAMPBELL—Flowers large; light salmon, changing to pink, with a dark crimson eye.

INDEPENDENCE—Large; early; white.

LOTHAIR—Bright crimson.

MME. BEZANSON—Deep crimson.

MISS LINGARD—Earliest white; pale pink eye; long graceful panicles.

MRS. JENKINS—Flowers large, pure white; early; free bloomer.

PANTHEON—Rose-pink.

RHEINLANDER—Very fine pink with claret eye. Large flowers.

R. P. STRUTHERS—Cherry-red, suffused salmon.

SIEBOLD—Orange-scarlet; crimson center.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER—Bright crimson.

PHLOX SUBULATA—Rosea. Dwarf Phlox or Moss Pink.

A pretty creeping plant with moss-like foliage, which is completely covered with bright rose flowers during early spring. Good for carpeting or for the rock garden.

SUNSET—Dark rosy pink.

THOR—Deep salmon-pink; aniline-red eye.

VON HOCHBERG—Brilliant red.

Unnamed—By Color

Pink and White. 15c each; \$1.50 dozen.

MIXED PHLOX—10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.

PHYSOSTEGIA—Handsome mid-summer flowering plants, 2 to 4 feet high; bearing broad trusses of tubular flowers of delicate but conspicuous beauty.

PLATYCODON (Balloon Flower)—Large, glossy deep blue flowers.

POLEMONIUM COERULEUM (Jacob's Ladder)—Sky blue.

RUDBECKIA (Coneflower)

GOLDEN GLOW—One of the most popular hardy plants. Grows six feet high, producing masses of large, double, golden yellow flowers, shaped like a cactus dahlia.

RUDBECKIA NEWMANI—Dwarf Black Eyed Susan. Dark orange-yellow flowers, with black centers; valuable for cutting. 2 to 3 feet. 6-9 mo.

RUDBECKIA PURPUREA—Giant Purple Cone-Flower. A strong growing variety with large reddish-purple flowers; brown centers. Height, 2 to 3 feet. 7-9 mo.

SCABIOSA (Pin Cushion Flower)

CAUCASICA (Blue Bonnet)—A soft and charming shade of lavender; commences to bloom in June, throwing stems 18 to 24 inches high until September.

JAPONICA—Lavender-blue flowers, from July to September. 2 feet.

SEDUM MAXIMOWICZII—Stone-Crop. Of spreading habit, much used for rockeries and for hanging baskets. Flowers yellow in large, dense, flat cymes. Height, 1 foot. 6-7 mo.



Veronica.



Rudbeckia Newmanii.

STATICE—Sea Lavender. Splendid hardy perennials, either for the border or rockery, producing all summer panicles of minute flowers, which can be dried and used for winter bouquets.

STOKESIA CYANEA—Stoke's Aster. Aster-like flowers about 3 inches across, borne in great profusion until very late in the fall. Height, 18 inches. Blooms all summer.

SWEET WILLIAM

Popular garden flower showing a wonderful array of vivid colors in fancy patterns. Flowers are shaped, clustered and colored much like Phlox. Perfectly hardy. We are offering a fine lot of transplanted plants in the following sorts:

Newport Pink Holborn Glory
and Giant Double Mixed

Prices: \$1.00 per 12; \$7.00 per 100.

TRITOMA UVARIA GRANDIFLORA—Red-Hot Poker or Flame Flower. For color effect these are valuable, easily grown plants. The bright orange-scarlet flowers are borne on stems 3 to 4 feet long. 7-9 mo.

Tunica (Coat Flower)

SAXIFRAGA—A pretty tufted plant with light pink flowers, produced all summer. Useful either for the rockery or the border.

VALERIANA (Valerian; Garden Heliotrope)—(Hardy Garden Heliotrope). Produces showy heads of rose-tinted white flowers during June and July with delicious, strong heliotrope odor.

VERONICA MARITIMA—Long spikes of blue flowers from July to September.

VERONICA—Spicata. An elegant border plant, growing about 1½ feet high, producing long spikes of bright blue flowers in June and July.

VIOLET—California. The best of the hardy violets, with good foliage and large, fragrant flowers borne on long stems. A profuse bloomer. 5-6 mo. 10c each; \$1.00 dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

VIOLET—Lady Hume Campbell. Double flowers like little roses, lovely azure-blue; very fragrant. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

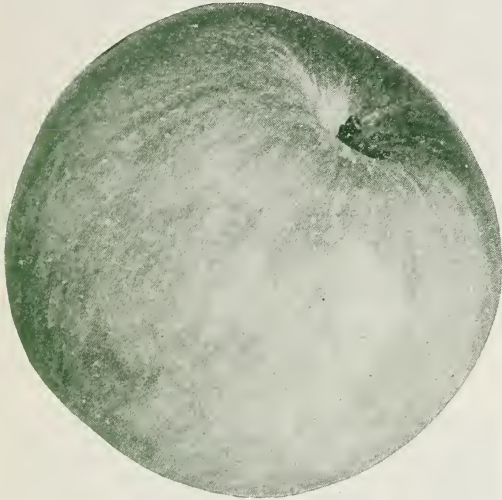
VIOLET—Princess of Wales. Broad Pansy-like flowers of a beautiful violet purple shade, with lighter center. A vigorous growing plant with clean, healthy foliage and stiff long stems. One of the most beautiful and free flowering Violets. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

WALLFLOWER (Annual)

SINGLE GOLIATH—Deep velvety brown red.

DOUBLE FLOWERING MIXED.

Fruit Tree Department



Red Astrachan Apple.

APPLES

The varieties offered below are some of the best known and proven sorts. Clay or clay loam is the best soil for growing apples. The land should be plowed well and deep before setting the trees. It should, of course, be well drained and kept thoroughly cultivated.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
Standard 2 and 3-year trees, 5 to 6 ft...	\$.75	\$7.50	\$50.00
Standard Trees, 3 to 5 ft.....	.50	5.00	30.00

SUMMER APPLES

EARLY HARVEST—Medium to large, bright yellow, tender, juicy, well flavored. Ripens early June and lasts 2 or 3 weeks.

HORSE—Medium, greenish yellow; coarse grain. Popular old sort. August.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Flat, medium, yellow, with a blush. August.

PERKINS—Fine eating sort; light yellow; tender white flesh; mild-acid.

FANNY—Large red striped, ripening June 15th to July 15. Subacid flavor.

RED ASTRACHAN—Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson, and fine bloom; juicy, crisp, acid; a beautiful fruit. Tree a thrifty and fine grower; excellent and profitable. June.

SWEET BOUGH—Ripens early July, yellow, the best summer sweet.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Medium, yellow, good quality. A productive, excellent and popular variety. Tree of dwarfish habit. Bears young. June.

FALL APPLES

FALL CHEESE—Large green striped with red, flesh white. Subacid flavor with rich aroma.

FALLWATER—Very large green ripening in September.

GRIMES GOLDEN—Medium size, crisp, tender, aromatic flavor, fine. September.

BONUM—Medium; deep crimson; firm, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid. September.

SHEEP NOSE—Fruit large at base, tapering to apex; brown russet red; tender and fine. August.

WINTER APPLES

DELICIOUS—Medium to large; roundish, skin dark red with yellow background. A heavy bearer and good keeper; extra fine.

YORK IMPERIAL—(Johnson's Fine Winter). Medium; whitish, shaded and crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy and sub-acid.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—A seedling of Winesap; fruit darker red and larger size; strong, upright grower; fine flavor. One of the best Winter Apples.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP—Also a seedling of Winesap; dark red, firm flesh, fine grained, crisp, sub-acid; quality best; strong grower.

WINESAP—The old-fashioned Winesap. No better apple to be had; needs no description.

WINTER SWEET PARADISE—Medium, roundish, light yellow, sweet, with pear flavor; upright grower.

CRAB APPLES

HYSLOP CRAB—Large, deep crimson; one of the most beautiful of Crabs; very popular. Price \$1.00 each.

PEACHES

A well-drained, sandy loam with a clay sub-soil is an ideal soil for the Peach; however, the Peach has the faculty of adopting itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained.

Prices of peach trees—	Each.	Doz.	100.
4 to 6 feet, well branched	\$.50	\$5.00	\$35.00
3 to 4 feet, well branched .....	.40	4.00	25.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.25	2.50	.....

ALEXANDER—Medium, bright red, profitable home and market sort. Late bloomer. June.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Very large, skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Tree rapid grower, very prolific, fine shipper. July.

CARMAN—Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color, creamy-white or pale yellow with deep blush; skin very tough, flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy. Last of June.

CHAMPION—Very large, sweet, rich and juicy, creamy white with red cheek; very hardy. Last of July.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—A large yellow peach similar to above, ripening the last of July.

EARLY CRAWFORD—A magnificent large yellow peach of good quality.

ELBERTA—Large yellow, with red cheek; juicy and of good flavor; flesh yellow. An excellent shipping variety. Ripens early August.

GREENSBORO—Round, sometimes elongated; flesh white; very juicy, of good quality; skin white with red cheek; highly colored in the sun; a good early market sort. Matures May last to June 15th.

J. H. HALE—Probably no peach has as many fine points in its favor. Ripens five days earlier than Elberta, which it resembles, but averages one-third to one-half larger. Beautifully colored all over with rich golden yellow, overspread with bright red; has a smooth, thick skin, and is entirely without fuzz; flesh firm, fine grained, and of excellent flavor. Tree is a very strong and vigorous grower. Freestone.



Delicious Apple.



J. H. Hale Peach.

HEATH CLING—Very large, flesh white, juicy and melting. Good keeper and shipper. One of the prime favorites among clingstones.

IRON MOUNTAIN—October. Large freestone; flesh white. A productive, reliable late peach of good quality. October.

MAYFLOWER—Early Wonder. Originated in North Carolina. An excellent variety. Fruit small to medium; round, entirely covered with red. Blooms late, very hardy; bears early, and, so far, ripens ahead of any other variety. May 15th to June 1st.

MOUNTAIN ROSE—Large, red, flesh white, juicy, excellent; one of the best. July.

OLD MIXON FREE—Large, pale yellow, deep red cheek, white flesh, tender, rich, good.

SMOCK FREE—Large, yellow and red, bright yellow flesh. Valuable for market. Late September.

SNEED—Medium, white, excellent quality, productive. The earliest variety after Mayflower.

VICTOR—Ripens June 5-10. Larger than Mayflower, but not as much color.

CHERRIES

Prices of Cherry trees, 2 years, 4 to 6 ft. Each. Doz.
\$1.25 \$13.75

SWEET CHERRIES

BLACK TARTARIAN—Late, large, purplish black; tender, juicy, sweet. July.

GOVERNOR WOOD—Large, heart-shaped; light yellow and red; juicy, sweet and rich. June.

LAMBERT—One of the largest sweet cherries and one of the best in quality; dark red, turning almost jet black when ripe; flesh firm, meaty, rich. Tree hardy, a strong grower and a young and heavy bearer.

NAPOLEON—The best quality and the most profitable yellow sweet cherry; flesh firm, juicy and delicious. Last of June.

SOUR CHERRIES

EARLY RICHMOND—The best early variety; medium size, bright red; hangs well on trees when ripe.

ENGLISH MORELLE—Valuable late sort, and bears on very young trees; fruit medium to large, dark red; flesh firm, rich acid. Good for canning.

LARGE MONTMORENCY—Largest and strongest grower of all sour cherries. Ripens after Richmond. A leading market sort.

APRICOTS

Trees 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00 each.

MOORPARK—(Dunmore, Temple's, DeNancy, etc.) Fruit large; skin orange, brownish red on sunny side; flesh bright orange; freestone, juicy, rich and luscious flavor. Very productive; an unusually hardy variety, having produced fine crops as far north as Idaho.

ALEXANDER—Large, yellow, with red cheek, sweet, juicy and good quality; freestone; very productive.

ROYAL—Large, yellow, with red cheek, sweet, juicy and good quality; freestone; very productive.

PEARS

Prices: Standard 2 and 3-year trees, 4 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each; \$11.00 per dozen.

Dwarf Pears, 2 and 3-year trees, 3 to 4 feet, 75c each; \$8.00 per dozen.

We can only supply the following varieties in Dwarf Pears: Bartlett, Seckel, Duchess and Kieffer.

BARTLETT—Large, yellow, most popular. August.

GARBER—Large, pretty yellow with red cheek. Resembles Kieffer, but ripens last of August. A thrifty grower and valuable sort.

KOONCE—Medium to large; very handsome; juicy, sweet; very good. June.

KIEFFER—Large to very large; skin yellow with a light vermillion cheek; flesh brittle; very juicy, good quality. Begins to bear at three to four years old. One of the surest bearers.

SECKEL—Of delicious, sweet flavor; melting; tree a stout, slow grower. August.

QUINCES

Quince Trees, 3 to 5 feet, \$1.00 each.

CHAMPION—A prolific, very young and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape; quality equally fine, and a long keeper. Ripens late.

ORANGE OR APPLE—Fruit large, bright yellow; of excellent flavor, very heavy bearer, fine late sort.

*SHADE trees are a necessity, so
why not plant a few fruit trees.
You will have shade and fruit as well.*



Bartlett Pear.

PLUMS

Price of Plum trees, 4 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each; \$11.00 per dozen.

ABUNDANCE—(Botan.) One of the oldest and best known Japanese varieties; hardy, productive. Fruit large, lemon yellow, with heavy bloom; good quality. August.

BURBANK—Best and most profitable among growers for market; ripens 10 to 14 days after Abundance. Tree hardy, sprawling, vigorous grower; unequaled in productiveness; bears young. Fruit large, excellent quality; cherry red with lilac bloom. August.

GERMAN PRUNE—Large oval, purplish-blue plum with bloom, firm and sweet, freestone. August.

WICKSON—Fruit remarkably handsome, very large, color deep maroon red, covered with white bloom; flesh firm and meaty, yellow, rich and aromatic; cling; pit small. Excellent shipper.

RED JUNE—Medium; red, covered with bluish bloom; good quality, small pit. Very productive. Last of June.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—Small, oval; purple, with blue bloom; melting and juicy. A favorite old sort for preserving, etc. September.

SATSUMA—Large, purplish-red; flesh red; well flavored and firm. Fine for canning. August.

IMPERIAL GAGE—Large, green; yellow when ripe; tender, juicy and delicious. August.

WILD GOOSE PLUM—One of the old favorites. Very juicy red, melting. June.



Governor Wood Cherry.

Nut-Bearing Trees

CHESTNUTS

For best success the Chestnut should be planted on high, well drained soil.

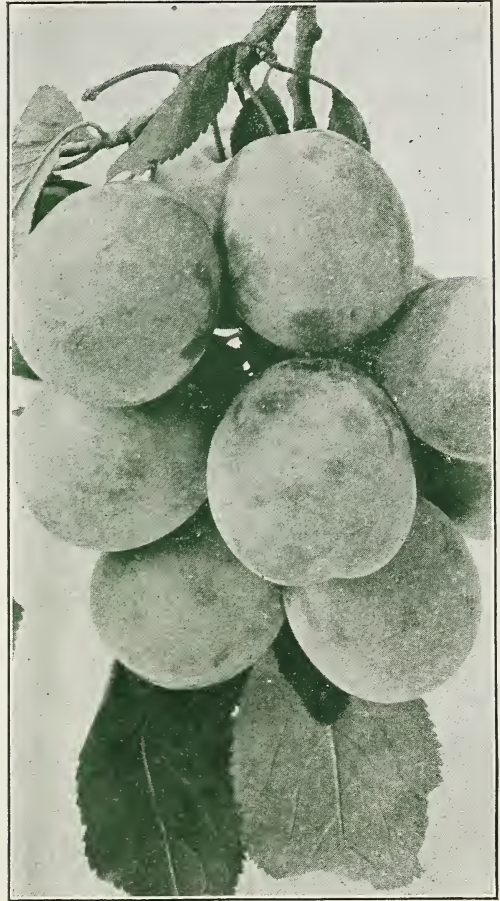
AMERICAN SWEET—A well-known native tree with spreading and somewhat pendulous branches, fragrant flowers, and bearing nuts of excellent flavor. Prefers a well drained soil on a sunny slope.

Each.	Each.
3 to 4 ft. ....\$ .50	4 to 6 ft. ....\$ .75

WALNUTS

BLACK WALNUT—Our native walnut; does well on any well-drained soil.

Each.	Each.
2 to 3 ft. ....\$ .50	4 to 6 ft. ....\$1.00
3 to 4 ft. .... .75	



Imperial Gage.

JAPAN WALNUT—Bears nuts of medium size in clusters; very rich flavor.

Each.	Each.
2 to 3 ft. ....\$ .50	3 to 4 ft. ....\$ .75

BUTTERNUT—A walnut producing oily, nutritious kernels for which it is much prized.

Each.
6 to 8 feet 1.00
8 to 10 feet 1.50

ENGLISH WALNUT—This valuable tree requires well-drained soil. The trees we offer are all grown from large French nuts, and are thin-shelled; excellent quality.

Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 feet .....\$1.50	\$16.50



English Walnut.

GRAFTED PECANS

Where soil and climatic conditions are proper, it has been practically demonstrated that Pecan-growing is a paying investment; but only grafted or budded trees of well-known and meritorious varieties should be planted, and these varieties should have the following qualifications: Large size, good flavor, thin shell, easy-cracking quality, and freedom from disease; furthermore, the purchaser should know that the trees are propagated from grafts or buds taken from good, bearing trees.

Pecans should be planted from 50 to 60 feet apart, according to soil, but this must be good; although the Pecan adapts itself to a great variety of soils—the rich alluvial soil of the river bottom and high land of the sandy pine levels. The Pecan grows well on sandy land having a clay sub-soil, but it will not flourish in deep sand. Never set a Pecan in pipe clay land, or that which is not well drained. If the land sours the tree will die or will be so badly injured that it will never give satisfactory results. If you expect to get good results from your Pecans the trees must receive the proper care and attention as to cultivation, fertilization and pruning. If you do not propose to follow these directions better leave Pecans alone.

The best time for transplanting Pecans is just as soon as the trees are thoroughly matured in the fall, and the transplanting can be safely done until March. The land between the rows can be planted for several years in Cotton, Peas, Potatoes, Melons or any hoed crop. Never plant small grain in the Pecan orchard. When the trees have reached the bearing stage it is advisable to plant a cover crop of Peas, Soy Beans, Vetch, or Clover, and turn these under at the proper time.

The Pecan is long lived. Budded and grafted trees, if given the proper attention will begin to bear 5 years after being set out, but paying results cannot be expected of the trees before 8 years of age. A 10-year-old tree should produce from 15 to 20 pounds of nuts.

2 to 3 feet—mail size.....\$1.00
4 to 5 feet..... 1.50

FROTSCHER—Very large, nuts averaging 45 to 50 to the pound; shell very thin; meat sweet and of good quality. One of the best Pecans grown.

STUART—Nut large to very large; $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; thin shell, very good quality, heavy bearer; excellent.

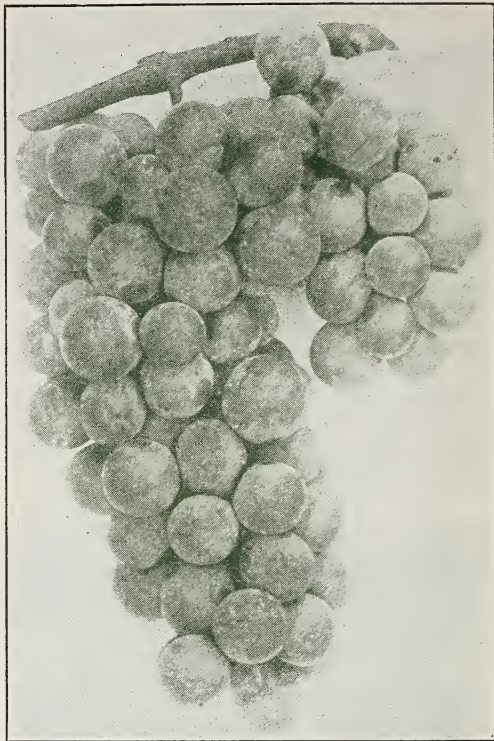
SUCCESS—Size large to very large; shell moderately thin; kernel usually plump; quality rich; flavor very good.

SCHLEY—Medium to large; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long; oblong, slightly flattened; shell thin; plump, rich flavor; good grower; one of the best.

Can supply Stuart in 8 to 10 ft. size at \$3.00.



Bearing Pecan Tree.



Niagara Grape.

GRAPES

No part of the fruit garden yields a richer harvest than the vineyard. Along almost any garden fence or walk there is room for vines enough to furnish luscious grapes from July to November.

Prices of Grapes (except otherwise noted): Well-rooted vines, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

Black Grapes

NORTON'S VIRGINIA—Very large bunches of small berries; much prized for their wild flavor, which is a sweet sub-acid when ripe. Also fine for wine. 50 cts. each.

CONCORD—Large bunch and berry; one of the best and most popular old sorts.

IVES—Large bunch and berry; blue, thick skin; flesh sweet and pulpy; vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

MOORE'S EARLY—Similar to Concord in size and shape, but much earlier.

Red Grapes

CATAWBA—Berries large, round; when fully ripe of a dark copper color, with sweet, rich musky flavor. Requires a long season to arrive at full maturity.

DELAWARE—Small, compact, juicy, sweet, spicy.

GOETHE—Bunch and berry large; light red, sweet and juicy, with aromatic flavor; ripens early August. One of the largest and best red grapes.

LINDLEY—(Rogers' No. 9). Berries medium to large; flesh tender, sweet and aromatic; ripens early.

LUTIE—Of southern origin, and well adapted to southern planting; large, brownish red, sweet and sugary. A vigorous grower and very productive; early.

White Grapes

NIAGARA—Bunch medium to large; berries large; skin thin with a whitish bloom; tender and sweet.

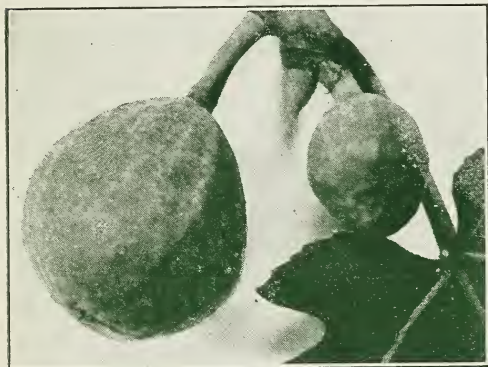


Concord Grape.

Muscadine Grapes

JAMES—Berries very large; blue-black in clumps of from 4 to 10; skin thin; pulp tough, sweet and juicy, quality very good. A showy variety. Strong vines 50 cents each.

SCUPPERNONG—Berries large; seldom more than 8 or 10 to a cluster; color brown, skin thick, flesh pulpy, very vinous, sweet, and of a peculiar musky aroma. We have grown this grape successfully in our Nurseries and find it free from disease and insect depredations and a fairly good bearer. Strong vines, 50 cents each.



Sugar Fig.

CURRENTS

Price, 35 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—Less acid than Cherry; branches large, berries medium, bright and sparkling. One of the leading late varieties, and a remarkable cropper. Valuable for commercial purposes as well as for home use.

LONDON MARKET—Extremely vigorous with perfect foliage which it retains through the season; heavy bearer; one of the best for home or market garden.

WHITE GRAPE—Very large; yellowish white; very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table.

FIGS

With some protection in winter, this valuable fruit can be grown successfully in Virginia and adjoining States. They should be kept trimmed so as to admit plenty of light and air to the center of the trees. Figs bear early and the ripening period covers the season from June to October.

Price of Figs: 12 to 18 inch size, 60c each; \$6.00 per 12.

BROWN TURKEY—Medium, brown, sweet and excellent; very prolific. One of the hardiest sorts.

SUGAR or CELESTIAL—Medium; pale violet; sweet, excellent prolific. Hardest of all Figs.



Gooseberries.

GOOSEBERRIES

Price, 35 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen.

DOWNING—Large, handsome, pale green and of splendid quality for both cooking and table use; bush a vigorous grower and usually free from mildew.

HOUGHTON—Small to medium; roundish, oval, pale red, sweet, tender, very good; plants spreading, shoots slender, enormously productive.

JOSSELYN—Large sized, smooth, prolific and hardy, of best quality. Been tested over a wide extent of territory by the side of all the leading varieties, and so far the freest from mildew, both in leaf and fruit, of them all. Wonderful cropper, with bright, clean healthy foliage.



Fay's Prolific Currant.

BLACKBERRIES

Prices: \$1.25 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

BLOWERS—"The Giant of all Blackberries." An upright, mammoth grower, very hardy and enormously productive.

EARLY KING—Remarkably strong grower, producing stout, stocky canes. Produces large quantities of large sized berries, which are brilliant black; extra quality; sweet, rich, melting, without core. Very fine market sort.

SNYDER—Very productive, medium sweet, no hard core. Leading variety where hardiness is the consideration. Ripens early.

DEWBERRIES

Price, \$1.25 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

These are low trailing blackberries, with fruit of large size and best quality. Ripening one to two weeks earlier than the blackberries. Very easy culture. Profitable for home or market.

LUCRETIA—One of the low-growing trailing blackberries; in size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter; soft, sweet and luscious throughout.

RASPBERRIES

Prices: \$1.00 per dozen; \$600 per 100.

Raspberries will succeed in any good soil suitable for garden vegetables, and amply repay high culture. The best fertilizer is ground bone. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and plants 3 feet apart in the rows. Pinch tops out of young canes when 3 feet high, so they will branch and become stocky. Cut out all old wood which dies as soon as the fruit all ripens.

CUTHBERT—Queen of the market. This is the best and most reliable of the red-fruited varieties. Fruit large, red and of excellent quality, prolific bearer; ripens middle of May and continues for several weeks. Fine shipper.

ST. REGIS—A genuine, practical, profitable, continuous-to-fall bearing red raspberry. Fruit commences to ripen with the earliest and continues on young canes until October. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich, sugary, with full raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty, a good shipper. Wonderfully prolific. Canes stocky, of strong growth, with abundance of dark green feathery foliage.



Cuthbert Raspberry.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Prices of Strawberries—By mail, postpaid: \$1.25 per 100; \$11.00 per 1,000. By express, \$1.10 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

AROMA—Large, beautiful berry; as late as Gandy and much more productive; a splendid shipper, and where a fancy berry is wanted, this is one that fills the bill. It is large, even sized and very showy.

GANDY—Large, brilliant red, beautiful and attractive. It is one of the finest berries, but not a heavy producer. Perfect.

CORSICAN—Large bright red. Very sweet, even before fully ripe. An excellent table sort. We recommend this variety as one of the best garden varieties.

MARSHALL—An exceedingly handsome, high colored, large berry of extra fine quality; ripening early; plants very strong, with high culture; produces heavy crops.

RICHMOND—A distinct variety of great value for market and home garden; introduced by Mark T. Thompson, of Rio Vista, Va. We have fruited it for a number of years and find it to be a superior variety. It is a good grower, making abundance of plants. Is very firm; berries bright red color, parting readily from the calyx, which is dark green. Is a perfect bloomer; ripens mid-season and continues fruiting through a long period. It is worthy of trial by all.

ST. LOUIS—After fruiting this for four years it has proven the largest of all the very early ripening sorts, extremely productive, fair quality, light red, and much less acid than most berries. It is one of the best family sorts. The berries are long and somewhat flattened, and too soft for long shipments. The plants are strong, of light green color, very hardy and stand drought well.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

TWO YEAR ROOTS—By mail, 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.25. By express, 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$2.00; 1000 for \$12.00

PALMETTO—A very early sort, even, regular size, green and very tender. Fine garden and market sort.

RHUBARB

Price, 20c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

LINNAEUS—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all Rhubarb.



Corsican Strawberry.

Treatment on Arrival, Transplanting, Etc.

It is a well-known fact that many fine, healthy young trees are lost to the purchaser annually in their removal from the nursery through neglect and bad treatment afterwards. Although the nurseryman may be to blame sometimes, yet it is oftener the result of bad management in planting and after-treatment.

To prevent such losses, we give the following directions as the result of our experience with fruit trees, etc.:

The natural place for the roots of trees is in the ground, hence, all unnecessary exposure to the air should be avoided. One day's exposure of their roots to the hot sun or drying wind would be sure death to some trees; particularly is this true of evergreens, as their sap is of a resinous nature, which, when once dried, no amount of soaking in water will restore to their natural condition.

SOIL.—The soil for all sorts of fruit trees must be dry naturally. They will not flourish in wet land. Deep tile drainage has not proven satisfactory with us, trees being more subject to disease, and are short-lived. Rich land is preferable, but our success on very poor land has been quite satisfactory. We like a gravelly or clay soil, but neither is indispensable.

LOCATION.—High, dry and airy location is best, as trees are less apt to winter-kill or blight, and are more apt to escape spring frost than on low land.

TIME TO PLANT.—Transplanting may be done at any time when the ground is in working order from the cessation of growth in fall until the buds have opened in the spring.

TREATMENT ON ARRIVAL.—Take them to the land you wish to plant, open a trench two feet wide and a foot or more deep, take one tree at a time and stand it in the trench, and then throw in fine, moist earth among them until the roots are covered a foot or more. When planting only take out a few at a time. If desired, they can remain in trenches in good condition until spring. Should they be dry or shriveled from exposure, immerse the whole tree in water for twenty-four hours, and if in a frozen condition, put them in a cool, dark place (free from frost), and allow to thaw before heeling in or planting out.

PLANTING.—If possible, the land should be thoroughly plowed and in good condition. Trim ends of roots and all bruised places smoothly, and dip the roots in thick mud, so that every part will be coated. You are now ready to plant. Open a hole with a spade large enough to receive the roots in their natural position, and four or five inches deeper than the tree stood in the nursery. Make the earth that came out of the hole as fine as possible, place the tree in the hole, putting the side that has most roots to the west to brace against storms in after years (as most of our windstorms come from that point); then cover the roots with the earth out of the hole; now pull the trees up four or five inches (which gives the roots a branching position), so that it will stand just as deep and no deeper than it stood in the nursery; hold the tree in this position and tread around the extremities of the hole, so as to confine the ends of the roots, and work in earth among the roots with the fingers; then fill the hole with the top soil and tread down firmly with the foot, and your tree is planted properly. Do not put any woods-earth or manure in the hole. The earth that came out of it is far better, as it settles down and gives the tree a good footing. Away with the old plan of digging holes three feet deep and as many wide and filling them with woods-earth or manure, this being the surest way to down them the first or second year after planting, or having them blow down in after years, as their base will never have as firm a footing as a natural one. Where the land is not very rich, manure, woods-earth, or anything of the kind will be found quite advantageous when applied to the surface around young trees. It is very disastrous to young orchards to seed them to grain or grass. But if it is necessary to plant land in these crops, the earth should be hoed up around the trees for four or five feet and heavily mulched with coarse manure, leaves, straw, or almost any other coarse material that will keep the surface moist and prevent weeds, etc., from growing around the trees.

Let Us Help Beautify Your Grounds

THE growing popular appreciation of things beautiful is, today, nowhere more strikingly evidenced than in the tendency toward home decoration, both indoor and outdoor. To attain ideal results it is highly important that your grounds be carefully studied and planned by those who have made a study of landscape design.

The firm of J. B. WATKINS & BRO. respectfully offers the services of their LANDSCAPE DESIGNERS to those interested in the development of their grounds. They are graduates of one of the best schools of Landscape Architecture in this country, and also thoroughly familiar with trees and plants most suitable for landscape work in this section.

This work includes the making of surveys, plans of grounds and gardens, large or small; public grounds and land sub-divisions. Special attention is paid to planting plans showing the proper grouping of plants.

Write us for more detailed information.